

# THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN  
**THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA**  
ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING POOLS

Vol. VI.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, JULY 4th, 1927

No. 17



## The Wheat Pool is the Farmer "Minding His Own Business"

**T**HERE is evidently on the part of the farmers everywhere a quiet determination to attend to their own business, in their own way, without being excited or disturbed, turned to the right or left, retarded or hurried by criticism or opposition from any source whatsoever that attempts to impede the progress of the Wheat Pool movement.

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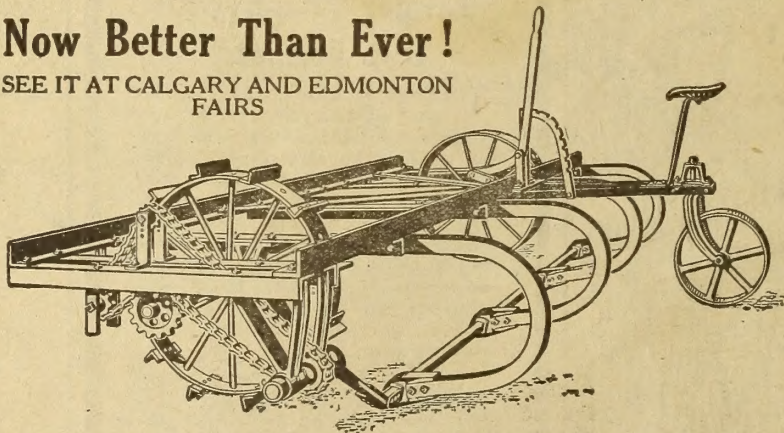
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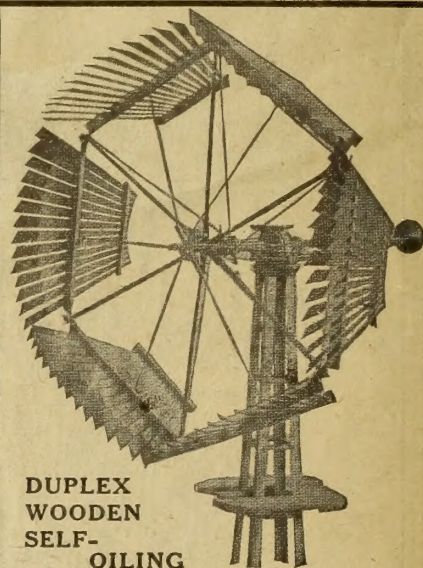
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THE ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

THE ALBERTA DAIRY POOL

THE ALBERTA EGG AND POULTRY POOL

Editor

W. NORMAN SMITH

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## EDITORIAL

### THE IMPARTIALITY OF THE DISTILLERS

During the sittings of the Parliamentary Committee which made the initial inquiry into the Customs scandal at Ottawa last year, Donald M. Kennedy, M.P., the U.F.A. representative for Peace River, obtained evidence from the chartered accountant who audited the books of a number of firms of Canadian distillers, that these concerns had contributed liberally to the funds of both Liberal and Conservative parties. The Royal Customs Commission which is now holding sittings in various parts of Canada has obtained further evidence to similar effect. The most noteworthy testimony perhaps, was that of James G. Lawrence, secretary-treasurer of the Consolidated Distilleries of Montreal who stated under oath, on June 15th, that more than \$380,000 had been distributed by this company during a period of three and a half years, and that the money had been given impartially to both political parties. We base this statement on a Canadian despatch reprinted in this issue.

This evidence serves to call attention to the well-known fact that both of the old political parties are dependent for their sinews of war upon centralized interests which desire, and generally obtain, special favors. Those who pay the piper usually call the tune, and as the interests now dominant in Canada have no politics but their own commercial and financial advantage, the tune is very much the same whichever party may be in power.

The Alberta farmers who are organized in the U. F. A. themselves finance their own political activities; they have no funds except the funds they themselves provide. That is the reason why their political representatives are freely nominated by the people, and why the elected members are free to serve the people.

No public representative can serve two masters. Members elected by the old parties, however good their intentions, may be compelled to make a choice between service of the interests which provide their party funds and single-minded service of the people of Canada. If they make the former choice they can remain in public life; if the latter, sooner or later they are likely to find themselves under official boycott. The U. F. A. representatives, like those of the Labor group, suffer no such embarrassment.

\* \* \*

### TITLES OF HONOR AND PARTY FUNDS

Lord Rosebery, in recent discussion of the subject of titles of honor, frankly stated that the campaign funds of the British Liberal and Conservative parties are largely obtained through the sale of peerages and knighthoods and baronetcies. That such is the practice has long been an open secret. Something in the nature of a definite assessment is made, and titles, it is stated, have been bought on a sliding scale of charges. In view of these revelations it is interesting to note that the party at present in power is seeking to deprive the trades unions of the funds which they obtain in small contributions from their individual members, much as the organized farmers of Alberta obtain their financial resources.

\* \* \*

The most important evidence given before the Royal Customs Commission is the evidence concerning contributions of distilleries to political party funds. It is to be hoped that the Commission will make the inquiry into this matter thorough, sparing no individuals who may be affected, no matter how prominent a position such individuals may occupy in the political life of Canada.

\* \* \*

As we go to press a tour of the agricultural areas of the Peace River block has just been completed by a party comprising U.F.A., Labor, Liberal and Conservative members of the Alberta Legislature, including five members of the Cabinet, and also other public and business men, for the purpose of studying the problems peculiar to this important and rapidly growing community of the North. An account of this tour and of impressions formed during the thousand miles journey by rail and car, will be commenced in our next issue.

\* \* \*

### "THE SICK LAND OF EUROPE"

"Italy is now the Sick Land of Europe, a fever patient, flushed with hectic resemblance to health and still capable of convulsive but not of sustained violence. She has murdered or exiled all her good Europeans. This romantic, magnificent, patriotic Fascist party, so exalted and devoted in its profession, will continue to grip the land, but of necessity it must become more and more the servant of foreign and domestic capital, and more and more must it set itself to reduce its dear and beloved Italy to a congested country of sweated workers and terrorized peasants, until at last it will be seen plainly as the industrial slum of Europe."—H. G. Wells, the British author.

\* \* \*

### ESPIONAGE

"Is it not notorious that all Governments practice espionage on one another? Why, only the other day, Sir William Joynson-Hicks boasted, by implication, that the British Secret Service is as efficient as any in the world; and some of the documents which Mr. Baldwin was able to quote on Tuesday were evidence of the justice of this claim. No: the test of espionage would close almost every Embassy in every capital in Europe."—The Nation and Athenaeum, London, England.



# Barons Farmer Reveals His Ignorance in Letter to North-West Grain Dealers Association

A Few Things John A. Lund Did Not Know About the Grain Trade

## AN IGNORANT FARMER

The ignorance of some farmers is appalling. The one who wrote the letter printed below to the Northwest Grain Dealers Association, did not know how important he had become; he did not know that the Grain Dealers Association had had a change of heart, he did not know that the Association had fallen in love with the farmers, and he did not even know that he was in a hurry.

So it is no wonder that, being already engaged, he rejects the love overtures of the N. W. Grain Dealers Association and advises them to seek their affinity elsewhere.

—Editor, *The U.F.A.*

Secretary,

The North-West Grain Dealers Assn.,  
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir:

Allow me to acknowledge a communication from your Association requesting me to state the reason for my hurry.

As I have been farming here for twenty years, and this is the first time your association has taken any notice of my doings, whether in a hurry or not, I am at a loss to understand this sudden interest in my welfare, so painstakingly and solicitously expressed, and all the gratuitous information re the old system of the handling of wheat, of which I already have a fair knowledge through experiences covering the period of time I have been raising wheat.

I can see only two reasons. One is that I, after all these years of struggle to retain enough of the value of my crops to pay my expenses and for a scanty living, all at once have become so important that even such a great organization as The Northwest Grain Dealers Association has found it necessary to notice me, all of which is incomprehensible to me.

The other is that that organization has experienced a change of heart, and realizes that it is high time that the goose that lays the golden eggs is given some consideration, lest it should die, and thus stop producing the toothsome morsels. This is also incomprehensible.

## Why Your Interest in Me?

So for me to be able to answer your question "What's your hurry?" with some kind of intelligence, I will have to ask you to kindly give me some further information, including the full reason why your association is interested whether I am in a hurry or not.

In this connection I might state for the satisfaction of your association, that I

was not in the least aware that I was in a greater hurry now than any time previously, rather less, because since we have succeeded to organize an adequate system of handling and disposing of our main product, even to the extent of being able to claim ownership of it until sold, much of my hurry and rush has been relieved and I am in a position to take things more easily and comfortably than has ever been possible before.

## Have Previous Engagement

In case The Northwest Grain Dealers Association really has had a change of heart and fallen in love with the farmers, and proposes a closer relationship, I am sorry that I have to say for myself, and possibly for other farmers, that we will have to respectfully refuse the offer on account of a previous engagement.

Anyway, a closer relationship between the farmers and your association would not cause any satisfactory result on account of the entirely different outlook on life held by the respective parties. As far as I can see, the object in life by the members of your association or any other profit-seeking concern, is first and last to acquire individual wealth, regardless of what may happen to the balance of the people in the country, while the farmers' organizations are striving for a decent living and a prosperous country as a whole, studying to become good and intelligent citizens, capable of conducting their own affairs, and to create an economic system which will give everybody a just compensation for their contribution to the social well

being of the whole nation. Your association is seeking profit in dollars and cents while the farmers are seeking life in a happy, prosperous and peaceful environment.

## See Rift in the Cloud

The farmers who by lifelong necessity have been in a hurry to keep ahead of the sheriff, can now see a rift in the cloud, and I am of the opinion that it takes more than the curiosity of The Northwest Grain Dealers Association regarding a hurry on part of the farmers of which they themselves are not aware, to cause them to stop dead still and turn back to primitive methods, depending on the brute strength of the money power, in their business dealings and social progress. So if my advice is of any value I would say to The Northwest Grain Dealers Association: Seek your affinity elsewhere, and don't worry about the hurry of me or any other farmer.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN A. LUND.

Barons, Alta.

## MOVEMENT OF FARM PEOPLE TO CITY

United States Government reports a larger movement of farm people to the city in 1926 than in any year since the war. About 2,000,000 farm people went to town. Approximately 1,000,000 townspeople moved to farms. Making allowance for the births during the year the net loss of farm population in the United States was 650,000.

## FARM IMPLEMENT BUSINESS FLOURISHES

The farm implement businesses in the United States are working at top speed to fill their orders. Last year was the best year for the implement makers since the war and this year promises to be still better.

## Distillery Contributed to Campaign Funds of Both Political Parties

Consolidated Distilleries, Ltd., Gave \$380,000 in Three Years—  
Government Claims \$1,060,000 Unpaid Sales Tax.

(Canadian Press)

MONTREAL, June 15.—Sittings of the Royal Customs Commission in Montreal closed Tuesday evening. About two weeks have been devoted to the inquiry here. The commission will now move to Quebec where sittings will open on Thursday morning. It is expected that they will occupy only two days.

Yesterday's sitting was devoted largely to questioning officials of the Consolidated Distilleries of Montreal. In the afternoon James G. Lawrence, secretary-treasurer of this company, gave the total amount of payments made to W. M. Egan, former Windsor, Ont., lawyer by the Consolidated Distilleries, as \$8998. Egan, he said, received a commission of \$2.00 a case on orders which he sent in to the company.

In earlier testimony, Mr. Lawrence revealed the fact that political contributions of the Consolidated Distilleries from June, 1923, to the end of December, 1926, totalled over \$380,000. Payments were made to both parties.

"Even-handed justice," remarked Commissioner Wright.

The claims of the Dominion Government against the Consolidated Distilleries,

for sales tax on export liquor shipped from Corbyville, Ont., amounts to \$894,000. This is the amount which the Government claims is due up to December 31, 1926. In addition to this the Government claims \$86,000 on export shipments from Wiser's Distillery at Prescott. The Wiser Distillery is a subsidiary of the Consolidated Distilleries. This makes a total claim by the Government up to December 31, 1926, of \$980,000. The right of the government to collect sales tax on these shipments is contested by the distillers.

An estimate of the Government's total claim against the Consolidated for sales tax up to date was given by Hon. N. W. Rowell, K.C., commission counsel, as about \$1,060,000.

James MacDonnell, a member of the council of the Montreal Board of Trade, appeared before the commission yesterday and protested against the "secret prosecution" of dishonest importers. Mr. MacDonnell stated that he was merely emphasizing a grievance of long standing which had been brought to the attention of the Customs Department 17 years ago. He had appeared before the Parliamentary committee and made similar representations.



## "Great Is Diana of the Ephesians"

Opposition of Grain Trade Interests to New Idea in Grain Marketing  
Paralleled in Biblical Story

By James P. Watson, Chinook

"Why the Hurry?" asks a recent pamphlet from the Grain Exchange. "Why the Holler?" retorts Mr. Watson, in the article printed below; thus, although Scottish, following a custom reputedly Irish. Mr. Watson is well known as an active worker in the U.F.A. and the Wheat Pool.

I feel awfully neglected these days. Since going out on the drive I find that almost all my farmer friends have been deluged with grain trade pamphlets. The old song "Nobody ever brings presents to me," hums in my ears. Why, oh why, does nobody send me any of this precious mis-information? The only chance I have had of perusing this dope is when I get a second hand whiff of it. Perhaps the grain trade knows that my constitution couldn't stand too much of it, and may Heaven bless them for their consideration.

### BY THIS CRAFT WE HAVE OUR WEALTH

I read sometimes in a very ancient book, wherein I oftentimes find some new ideas, as well as many indications that history repeats itself. This morning I came across a good one. A certain Paul went down to an old world town named Ephesus. This old blear-eyed tent-maker had a new idea, as well as a tremendous versatility for its proclamation. His idea lay in the religious field, and was neither more nor less than a new conception of the creator. But the people of this town were already crystallised in their conceptions, and the strange new doctrine created a furore. But here is the part that struck me—"A certain man named Demetrius, a silversmith, which made silver shrines for Diana, brought NO SMALL GAIN to the CRAFTSMEN, called together the workmen of like occupation and said—Sirs, ye know that by this craft WE HAVE OUR WEALTH; moreover we see and hear that not only at Ephesus but throughout the world this Paul hath persuaded and turned away much people saying that they be no gods which are made with hands, so that NOT ONLY THIS OUR CRAFT IS IN DANGER TO BE SET AT NOUGHT but also that the temple of the great goddess Diana should be despised and her magnificence should be destroyed whom all Asia and the world worshippeth."

These craftsmen then put their heads together, as the saying is, and decided on a course of action. What was it? Oh awfully simple. They started to holler their heads off. What was their cry? Just this—"Great is Diana of the Ephesians." In less time than it takes to put it in language the whole populace was shouting "Great is Diana," but the funny part at this distance from the event is that the record goes on to state that "some cried one thing and some another, for the assembly was confused and the more part knew not wherefore they were come together."

Does the reader get his cue from the foregoing as to why the West has been honored once more by a visit from a

modern Demetrius in the shape of Dr. Magill, secretary of the Grain Exchange at Winnipeg? Does the wheat grower take a tumble as to the meaning of the tumult and the shouting—"Great is the institution built up by the grain trade and the transportation companies during the last forty years." It is to laugh. Reminiscences of a former visit of this wizard surge through my consciousness. It will bear repeating.

### FIVE DOLLAR WHEAT— AT ONE DOLLAR TEN

In the year 1919, which seems ages ago, the termination of the National Wheat Board was mooted. During the period of the Board's operation there was, to all intents and purposes, a padlock on the doors leading to the pit wherein consorted the bulls and bears of the grain trade. The secretary was therefore not any too busy. So he had lots of time to visit the west. He had then as now a slogan. This year his slogan is "Why the Hurry?" Then it was, "Discontinue the Wheat Board and see wheat climb to FIVE DOLLARS." The former happened, but as to the latter, well the path had been soft soaped; for wheat tobogganed from around \$2.41 till it reached \$1.10, where it stayed for a little while, after which it gradually dropped to around 75 cents in 1923. Dr. Magill dropped out of my conscious mind at the time, but the subconscious must have chalked him up as a glorious liar, for at the mention of his name I find myself reacting and reach for the salt.

### FORTY YEARS—AND A NEW MOSES NEEDED

Here is one of the plums handed out by the supernumeraries of the grain trade. "The Pool had at its disposal all the machinery and all the facilities for the marketing of wheat that had been developed by the Grain Trade during the past forty years." What struck me in that statement was the analogy between the period of time here mentioned and that spent in a wilderness by a certain historic race whose destination was said to be a land flowing with milk and honey. Will Dr. Magill step down from his perch of illusions and tell us and the world how many farmers, their wives and little ones, perished in the wilderness of economic misery during the forty years it was taking the Grain Trade and the transportation companies to develop their perfected milking process? Why the holler forsooth? It must be a bitter pill indeed to have brought this machine to the peak of perfection—and then find "this our craft," whereby they had their great wealth, endangered by the intelligent application of pure business principles to the industry of agriculture undertaken by the agriculturists themselves

### AVANT THE MORTGAGE

At the conclusion of one of R. N. Mangles' meetings on the Goose Lake and just before the chairman pronounced the benediction, a farmer asked permission to say a word. It was granted. Among other things he told in simple language what the open market had done for him, since 1909. Low prices had had

to be supplemented by a mortgage. Then down and down until the land went out from under him. About this time along came the first Wheat Pool contract. This farmer wound up with a display of honest pride. "To-day my son has the old place back. The Wheat Pool did it. If my fellow farmers don't sign up strong again there will be no inducement whatever for my family to stay in the country. There is no use fooling ourselves. It is either get on or get out." So in the face of such sincere and direct testimony the Grain Trade's assumption of "After Us—the Deluge," just won't go down.

### GET DOWN AND DIG

If you see in the paper during the next few days that North Calgary District is coming across with more contracts and more acreage than any other district do not let it worry you. That should be all the more reason why other districts should urge their canvassers to get down and dig. Here's a good one—

Little Jack's Uncle Jim had just returned from a trip around the world, and one of his most valued souvenirs was a large ostrich egg.

Jack was the proud possessor of a bantam hen, but after having seen the ostrich egg, he felt that she wasn't just doing her part, so he quietly borrowed Uncle Jim's ostrich egg, set it in plain view close to the bantam's nest, and over the egg in large letters he printed the following:

"Keep your eye on this and do your darndest."

### NEARLY DOUBLES SALES IN TEN YEARS

The rapid growth of the British co-operative movement is recorded in Government figures recently published, showing the operation of consumers' co-operatives for the years 1915-1925.

In 1925 a membership of 4,859,493 in 1,381 societies was reported, as against 3,276,657 members in 1,452 societies in 1915. Annual sales increased from \$530,000,000 to \$923,000,000 in the decade, and the surplus on the year's working increased from \$74,000,000 in 1915 to \$101,000,000 in 1925. On the 1,381 returns for 1925, 1,269 are listed as being in the general supply business, 37 in coal supply, 44 in refreshments, and 31 miscellaneous.

### ALBERTA FISHERIES ACTIVE IN 1926

The commercial fish industry in Alberta in 1926 experienced the greatest year in its history, according to Fisheries Inspector Rodd who has made his report on the year's activities to the Dominion Government. The total commercial catch for last year, both winter and summer months, amounted to 6,756,000 pounds of which 3,932,000 pounds was summer catch and 2,824,000 pounds winter catch.

### DECLINE IN CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT

The per capita consumption of wheat since 1904 in the United States has dropped from 3.58 to 4.9 bushels. During the same period the per capita consumption of sugar increased from 70 to 113 pounds. The production of oranges in California during the past five years has doubled, the present production being 28,000,000 boxes.



# British and United States Correspondents in China Lift the Veil

## FACTS vs. PROPAGANDA

For the most part the Canadian newspapers, quoting the reactionary and bellicose sections of the British press—newspapers owned by the leading newspaper millionaires whose policies in the exact sense are "anti-British," since they are opposed to the interests of the vast majority of the British people—are content to give an erroneous impression of the trend of British public opinion upon such issues as that of China.

In response to requests which we have received for an unbiased presentation of such issues,—*issues of vital concern to Canada since their outcome might involve the manhood of the Dominion in a new foreign war*—we publish below two important articles by correspondents of the highest repute. The first is by Arthur Ransome, one of the most famous of English correspondents. It appeared in the *Manchester Guardian* of recent date, and it shows that the policy which many Canadians have been led to regard as "British"—the policy, that is to say, of aggression—is not the policy of the British people, or even of the moderate elements in the Conservative party itself. The second article is from the *New York Nation*, a United States periodical which is as accurate and fair in its presentation of issues of foreign policy as the *Manchester Guardian* is in Great Britain.

We believe that our readers prefer facts to propaganda, and we have been guided by a desire to meet their demand for the truth in these matters. Presentation of the truth is the highest British as well as the highest Canadian interest.—*Editor.*

## "The Shanghai Mind"

### An Obstacle to British Policy.

By ARTHUR RANSOME

In The *Manchester Guardian* Weekly.

Nothing could be farther from the truth than to imagine that the Englishmen in Shanghai represent an English outpost or share the English point of view. The Shanghaianders hold that loyalty begins at home and that their primary allegiance is to Shanghai. They proclaim that British property is in danger when they need British troops to defend them, but have shown during the last few months that the acceptance of this assistance does not in any way prevent them from doing what they can to make impossible the realisation of a British policy which they do not like. They make difficult any good understanding between England and China because, just as we at home are apt to think of them as English, so the Chinese, in China, make the same mistake. English newspapers take from three to six weeks to reach China. English policy and thought is therefore judged by the Chinese from the newspapers published in English in places like Shanghai and Tientsin. The Chinese naturally turn to these papers and judge England and England's policy by what they find there. It is impossible to persuade them that what they find is an expression not of the British but of the Shanghai mind.

### Lived in Glass Case

This is lamentable because of certain characteristics of that mind. Of these the most important is that it has been entirely unaffected by the events of the last twenty-five years. Whereas both England and China have been profoundly affected by the war, the Shanghaianders behave and talk as if the events that have followed 1914 had passed, so far as they are concerned, in a different planet. For them the last important political event was the suppression of the Boxers. Europe is far away from them, and China at their very doors, seems almost as far. They seem to have lived in

a comfortable but hermetically sealed and isolated glass case since 1901, and since English information on China and Chinese information on England comes for the most part through Shanghai and similar places it cannot be too clearly understood, both in England and China, that Shanghaianders of English extraction belong, if they belong to England at all, to an England that no longer exists.

These people "think imperially" in the manner of the Rand magnates at the time of the South African War. They are at pains to see in the present stage of the Chinese revolution a new Boxer rebellion, to be put down by force. They think of "anti-foreignism" as China's original sin, to be exorcised by periodical penances. They look around on their magnificent buildings and are surprised that China is not grateful to them for these gifts, forgetting that the money to build them came out of China. Controlling the bottle-neck through which the bulk of Chinese trade must pass, they prosper upon it coming and going and forget that it is the trade that is valuable to England and not the magnificent buildings which profits and small taxes allowed them to erect. English prestige is at stake when their interests are threatened, but unless English policy coincides with their own they are prepared at any moment to be the Ulster of the East.

### War Rather Than Adjustment

This they deny, of course, but no impartial reader of the Shanghai newspapers during the critical months of January, February and March of this year will be prepared to support them in that denial. Extremely conservative, like most business communities in foreign countries, they are prepared to have their country go to war for them rather than to adjust themselves to inevitably changing conditions. They were at first incredulous and then disgusted to find that the English Foreign Office took a longer view. Their point was not gained when England decided to send out the Shanghai Defence Force. What they wanted was a reversal of England's policy or such events as should make that policy impossible. Day after day in their newspapers they advertised the coming of the

troops, while England's policy of conciliation towards China was tucked away in small paragraphs. England explicitly declared her neutrality as between the opposing parties in China. Day by day the Shanghai newspapers poured abuse on the party of the Nationalists. The Shanghai Commissioner of Police went out of his way to express his sympathy with the suppression of Kuomintang propaganda. No Chinese, reading the Shanghai newspapers, could have had any other impression than that the important part of British policy was sending of the troops and that England was fundamentally and irrevocably hostile to the only movement in China which had as its object the freeing of the country from the wholly unscrupulous war lords who secure Shanghai's approval by suppressing labor and the resentment of the whole country by the wholesale robbery which is making its normal development impossible. Finding that England definitely did not mean to go to war with Chinese Nationalism, Shanghai proceeded to speculate on the mistrust of Russia which is so well advertised by newspapers at home. If England could not be persuaded to suppress "the new Boxer Movement," she might be induced to "fight Russia in China," and Shanghai expanded to fantastic proportions the very small body of military and civilian advisers who are with the Nationalists, while being oddly silent about the very large number of Russian officers and men who are fighting on the opposite side. Actually the strongest propaganda of a kind to produce hostility between England and Nationalist China is that of the Shanghai daily newspapers published in English. Shanghai's policy and Great Britain's are not the same. *The danger is that Great Britain will knuckle under to Shanghai, and not the other way about.* The Shanghaianders are not moved to greater concessions towards English policy by the presence of British troops, but the reverse. Secure behind the troops, they are less than ever ready to revise their attitude.

### Calculated Insult

That attitude is definitely bellicose. The Shanghai newspapers magnified the damage done by British guns at Wanhien and magnified the damage done by Chinese mobs at Hankow and Kiukiang. *All that calculated insult could do to disincite the Nationalists to come to agreement with us at Hankow was done by them.* When the Nationalists did come to agreement with us on the lines of expressed British policy in China, the agreement was described in Shanghai as a betrayal. The Shanghai mind regards the outrages at Nanking as a means of altering British policy, and is disappointed that the Note sent to the Nationalists is not strong enough, even though it calls upon the Nationalists to assume responsibility for acts which only persons whose brains have been so steeped in propaganda that they have ceased to be minds could possibly believe to have been desired by the Nationalist Government. But, for Shanghai, the Note is not strong enough, since it leaves a chance for British policy to escape shipwreck. Shanghai will not be satisfied until Sir Austen Chamberlain's winter policy is scrapped and, with high water on the Yangtze, a summer policy takes its place with a naval demonstration up the river, the "occupation of



strategic points," an open attack on the Nationalists, and an attempt to plant the war lords once more on the lid of the boiling Chinese cauldron.

## Behind the Red Walls of Peking

(New York Nation)

Summer comes, and the lotus blooms in the dank pools outside the mighty red walls of Peking, and the flies swarm through the unscreened city. It is the time of year when the foreign women and children disappear to the seashore or to summer homes built in what were once cool Buddhist temples in the Western Hills. This year a new restlessness is added; the rumble of civil war draws near. And to foreign ears civil war has a new grim meaning; it is no longer simply a struggle between rival generals, but part of a national revolution which strikes at the privileged position of the foreign communities.

Yet the correspondents still gather at the Peking Club bar each noon to swap yarns, as they do far to the South in the Hankow Club and in Shanghai at the bars of the American Club and of the Shanghai Club, its British rival, which boasts itself the proud possessor of the longest bar in the world. And out of the gossip at those bars, and occasional friendly chats with race-conscious officials, grows the picture of China reflected in the news cables sent to America.

Japan has landed 2,000 troops at Tsingtao in Shantung—the port the Germans took from China as compensation for the death of two German missionaries in an inland village, which Japan took from Germany in the early days of the World War, which Japan returned to China after the great boycott movement of 1918-1921 had ruined her China trade. Great Britain still has her overgrown "defense force" at Shanghai—more than one defender in uniform for every foreign civilian in the city; but her warships have begun to move North, to be ahead of the Nationalists. And the United States has already sent in shiploads of excited marines to Tientsin, where, presumably, they will disembark to help guard the British Concession—for we have no concession of our own there.

### Why Germans are Favored

The little foreign communities have an absurdly exaggerated sense of their own importance—but to a tragic extent they carry the world with them. Shanghai worked itself into a magnificent fury, with curfews, and sandbags, and barbed wire, largely to convince the outside world that more foreign troops were needed in China—and then gave the game away by going ahead with its race meetings, which drew larger crowds than any political meeting. And when the races were abandoned, it was quite frankly explained—locally—that "while there might appear to be no more reason in the actual circumstances of Shanghai why races should not take place than games of football, the effect abroad would be deplorable." The home countries, in other words, might realize that Shanghai's hysteria was hysteria, and that the assemblage of these vast armadas of foreign warships actually increased rather than lessened the danger to foreigners in China! The same pathetic myopia appeared in the dispatches from Hankow. British and American business men, it was stated, were staying on despite consular advice, because they feared that

otherwise they would lose all their trade to the Germans. And why were the Germans so favored? Simply because they had no frowning warships on the scene, and had renounced the "protection" of the unequal treaties.

Most of our news is of what happens in these foreign communities—although we do not hear all of that. The Shanghai correspondents tell us only that the British military forces have taken three-year leases on their quarters and the new crop of defenders having doubled the number of foreign buyers in the city, business is good. From Peking we hear only the foreign side of the story. When Mr. Randall Gould, representing the United Press in Peking, ventured to dig out news for himself, and to cable facts unpalatable to the bumptious bureaucrats in the American Legation, he was promptly barred from the press conferences on the American Chancellery. Americans representing Chinese news agencies are also barred from these sessions, although the representative of Reuter's, the semi-official British agency, is admitted to the inner confidences. And today, when the Chinese masses of Peking are eagerly waiting for news of more Nationalist victories, praying for the withdrawal of Chang Tso-lin's Manchurians and the coming of the Nationalists, we hear only of the fears of the foreigners. In the interval between withdrawal and arrival, in the last despair of defeat or the first flush of victory, incidents may occur—foreign homes may be looted, or foreigners attacked. Of the larger meaning of this mighty awakening of a continental people we hear next to nothing.

### Cannot Defeat Nationalism

Despite all the eager prophecies of Nationalist defeat and disruption the tide of Chinese Nationalism, as *The Nation* has consistently predicted, rolls on. The Hankow regime seems to have reorganized itself despite the presence of foreign warships; it has reached at least a temporary working agreement with Chang Kai-Shek, the "moderate" leader; Feng Yu-hsiang, the "Christian general," has effected a comeback in the Northwest; the result is that the Northern "anti-Communist" armies are sweeping back in retreat towards Peking. In China, where wars are largely wars of propaganda and prestige, a retreat once begun is hard to stem. There will be more squabbles and rivalries within the Kuomintang, of course; but no power, foreign or Chinese, can prevail against the living force of Nationalism in China.

Into the nebula of swirling aspirations and crystallizing hopes that is China today is thrust, unfortunately for the world, an alien conflict. . . . It is not alone the effort of the West to hold what it has taken in China. . . .

It is a dramatic spectacle, when one gets away from the club bars. Something real is at stake. The people huddled behind the fortified walls of Peking's Legation Quarters have a right to be restless.

The real purpose of co-operative organization is to determine what the market demands and how much it can use at a fair price, to provide methods of handling surplus, to grade and advertise its wares, and to get producers to act and work together.—*Hoard's Dairyman*.

### VEGREVILLE CONVENTION JULY 25th

Annual Convention of the Vegreville U. F. A. Constituency Association will be held held in Vegreville on July 25th, commencing at 10 a.m.

## Plan Marketing Tour for Farmers

MONTREAL, June 12.—Plans for the organization of a marketing tour for farmers to Great Britain and Denmark, next winter, under the auspices of the Canadian National Railways, have received the endorsement and approval of Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Canada and other leading agriculturists in Canada.

In a letter to Dr. W. J. Black, Director of Colonization, Agriculture and Natural Resources of the Canadian National Railways, Dr. Grisdale expresses his desire for the success of the tour, and says, "I am sure that no live farmer could spend the price of the trip in any way that could afford him at one and the same time more pleasure, and more education and inspiration looking to improving his methods and getting a thorough grasp of the marketing problems of this country than would just such a trip. It would be an experience and a pleasure, the memory and good effects of which would undoubtedly last for many years and serve to broaden the views and increase the producing capacity of every participant."

Agricultural authorities throughout the Dominion are expressing keen interest in the coming tour, and it is probable that the party will include many men prominent in all branches of agriculture who are eager to extend their knowledge of marketing conditions and methods of production in the Old Land.

### ONE MAN'S EXPERIENCE

"Observer" in Calgary Weekly Herald: Recently I had a talk with a farm owner who rents his farm. His tenant is a member of the Wheat Pool and his share of the crop goes to the Pool each year. The owner's share is disposed of as the owner sees fit. His rule has been to store and watch the market. Last fall he stored as usual and waited to see the price go up to something worth while. The months went by and storage charges along with insurance piled up while the price of wheat didn't. The owner has a wife and along with his own distress of mind was that of his partner. She did not fail to let him know what she felt about things. In the end he took the first favorable opportunity of disposing of his share of the crop at a price which no more than covered storage and interest charges and left him with what he would have received had he sold on the open market when his crop was threshed. Later the price went up. This farm owner told me he was through with independent selling. With his wheat sold, he saw members of the Pool profiting by the big increases recorded on the Winnipeg market, even though they had disposed of their crop at threshing time. They had been free of worry all those months, while he had been carrying both worry and wheat and in the end had nothing to show for it but a return most likely to be smaller than that of his Pool member tenant. Said he: "I have made a mistake in this Pool business. Hereafter my share of the crop goes into the Pool, along with the tenant's share. Even though I might get a few dollars more by selling independently, the game is not worth the candle. I'd sooner have peace in my own mind and in the house and the certainty that I will get, no matter how the market will go, a fair average price for my wheat." That farm owner has learned sense through experience and he is only one of many.



# News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Locals Issued by the Department of Education and Publicity of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

## THE ACTIONS OF UNFRIENDLY CRITICS

A co-operative organization such as the Wheat Pool is basically different from the usual run of businesses. Members of a co-operative desire, and are entitled to, a great deal of information regarding their organization and its operations. This is not a characteristic feature of private companies. Privacy on important matters is an established rule with them.

At various meetings throughout the Province considerable intimate information regarding the operations of the Alberta Wheat Pool has been given out. This information is intended for Pool members who are naturally interested in the concern which handles their entire year's production.

It has come to pass, however, that interests which are apparently unfriendly to the Wheat Pool have taken pains to publish garbled reports of some of these meetings. It is not a difficult matter to make simple statements convey an entirely different meaning to what the speaker intended. This is an old trick in the newspaper game. Furthermore, some of the reports published have contained serious misstatements.

Members are warned against putting credence in these unfriendly reports. Probably the majority of the farmers will realize that the Wheat Pool is not any too popular in certain quarters, and will also understand the reason for this state of affairs.

## POOL RADIO SERVICE

You are asked to "listen in" on Friday evenings at 8:30 o'clock for the Pool message.

On Friday, July 1st, there was no Pool broadcast, the Dominion Government using the stations.

## GEORGE BROOMHALL ON THE POOLING SYSTEM

"Competition is greatly curtailed and expenses reduced by centralized handling, while there is always a chance that a Pool dealing with millions of bushels may obtain very favorable rates of freight.

"The limitation of selling competition is an important matter and there is reason to think it has been a powerful influence in preventing a bad slump in prices in the current season.

"Before the Pools were in existence merchants were sometimes heard to say that wheat was being flung at them, but it is not so now. The Pool's aim is to 'feed the market'."

The above extract is from an article by George Broomhall in the *London Times*. Broomhall is the publisher of the *Corn Trade News* and is recognized as the best posted authority on international grain marketing in the world.

Broomhall's unbiased opinion should carry greater weight than the opinions of those opposed to the Wheat Pool.

## IN THE INTERESTS OF ECONOMY

Wheat Pool members who are receiving two copies of *The U.F.A.* or where two copies are being sent to one family, are asked to report the matter to the Pool Department of Education.

## WHAT ONE FARMER THINKS OF GRAIN TRADE PROPAGANDA

Many farmers have sent in to the head office of the Alberta Wheat Pool copies of replies made to anti-Pool circulars received from the Grain Trade. It is obviously impossible for us to print many of these letters, but the following one, written by T. A. Eisenbise, of Arrowwood, is too good to pass up.

It might be mentioned that Mr. Eisenbise farms 2200 acres of land near Arrowwood, and, as he mentions, ships around 40,000 bushels of wheat a year. He recently signed a Second Series contract covering his acreage.

The letter written by Mr. Eisenbise is addressed to "North-west Grain Dealers Association, Winnipeg, Man." and was written on the back of a circular, the subject matter of which was headed "The Truth About Australia." The letter reads:

"Gentlemen: If the statements on this sheet are true or false, in which I am but little interested, the facts remain as

to what the farmers of Canada think when it comes to OUR business.

"The Grain Trade can 'fool all the people some of the time, and some of the people all the time, but they can't fool all the people all the time.'

"The best evidence I have of the success of a five years contract with the Pool is the attitude expressed by your Association in sending out such propaganda. If the farmers of Australia are fools enough to defeat their best interests, we have nothing left to do but pity them. We are in no way responsible for their actions, however much we would like to assist them, were it in our power.

"It is a little hard to understand how anyone would assume that the farmers of Canada are so stupid as to not see the reasons underlying the publication of this literature. The only reason I can see for such assumption is that the farmers in years past have allowed such as you to lead them, to their detriment. I received two copies from your office and can spare this one. As we only handle about 40,000 bushels of wheat a year it matters but little after all what we think about it. Better try to interest those who do not 'think' if you can find them."

Yours very truly,

T. A. EISENBISE.

Less than a year ago *The Calgary Albertan* was protesting strenuously its friendliness to the Wheat Pool. Today *The Albertan* does not disguise its unfriendly attitude. Why the change?

Make no mistake, the Alberta Wheat Pool is going to go over in fine shape in the signing up of the Second Series of Contracts.

The considerable number of Non-Pool farmers who are joining the organization now is a surprising feature of the present campaign.

What would you get for your wheat if there was no Wheat Pool? That is something for you to consider.

Dr. Magill, secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, and George Broomhall, international grain expert, and publisher of the *Corn Trade News*, apparently do not have the same opinions regarding the result of Canadian Wheat Pool's operations. Mr. Broomhall says: "there is reason to think the Pool has been a powerful influence in preventing a bad slump in prices this year." Dr. Magill intimates it has not. Which opinion is the fair one?

"Courage is the standing army of the soul." The courage and "gameness" of the Wheat Pool members, under the fire of criticism from opposing forces, are qualities that will establish the Pool idea permanently on the Western prairies.

The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool has signed seventy per cent of its members to Second Series contracts. Wasn't it last fall that the Grain Trade literature promised the Saskatchewan Pool would never be put over when the first contracts expired?

Why delay? If the Wheat Pool has been a good thing for the farmers for the past four years, it will be even better for them in the coming five years.

No matter what anyone says to the contrary, the Wheat Pool has exerted an upward tendency on prices both in and out of Canada. It has meant "better living" for Alberta farmers.

The stabilizing effect of the operations of the Canadian Wheat Pool in the wheat markets of the world is acknowledged by leading Old Country importers, millers and bakers.

Make no mistake, the Alberta Wheat Pool is going over, and going over big! Line up with your fellow farmers for a happier and more prosperous Alberta!



# Co-operation Is Strongly Entrenched in Hearts of West Australian Wheat Growers---Hon. T. H. Bath

The Alberta Wheat Pool had the pleasure of a visit recently from Hon. T. H. Bath, member of the Board of Trustees of the West Australian Wheat Pool. He was a member of the West Australian Legislature for 15 years, and was cabinet minister for four of these years, also at times being Acting Premier.

While in Alberta Hon. Mr. Bath spoke over the air to Pool members. Following is a re-print of his speech.

I am pleased with the chance to speak through the radio to a wide circle of hearers in the Western wheat growing Province many of whom, I am assured, will be farmers like myself. I have been asked to tell you something of the growth of the co-operative movement in Australia, but first I would like to tell you of my admiration for what I have seen of the Canadian Pools.

Before I left my own State, my co-trustees on the board of the Wheat Pool in Western Australia told me to spend some time in Canada to get in touch with what you were doing in the Prairie Provinces to market your wheat in the interest of the producers of that commodity. I have been given opportunities to carry out that mission and will be able to tell the wheat growers in my own State that I have seen the machinery of a commonwealth of farmers, owned and governed by those farmers, working smoothly and efficiently in the marketing of wheat. I am sure that it is going to endure and develop in strength, for I can imagine no other feelings than those of pride and confidence animating the widespread membership of those whose loyalty and support have made this fine organization possible.

## Big Co-operatives in Australia

In Australia, co-operation among agricultural producers has been established for a great many years. I can remember in 1903 visiting one of the big dairying districts of New South Wales and seeing several of the co-operative butter factories established in that district, and also recollect that one then in course of erection was reputed to be the biggest single factory in the world. Since then the butter co-operatives in other districts in that State have linked together, and through their central agency in the Capital, Sydney, have a 35 million dollars per year business. Then there is a farmers' co-operative in New South Wales, the Farmers' and Graziers' Co-operative Company, whose manager, Mr. Donnelly, was one of the representatives at the International Wheat Pool Conference at Kansas City. This company is one of the largest and most prosperous wool and stock marketing organizations in New South Wales. It is also responsible through a subsidiary organization for the control of the New South Wales Wheat Pool and Co-operative warehousing system and handled 30 per cent. of the marketable wheat this year. In Victoria there are two big co-operative organizations of farmers—the Gippsland and Northern Company, and the Victorian Producers' Company. These are

engaged in the manufacture and marketing of butter, cheese, bacon and dairy products, and in the marketing of wheat, wool, stock, skins and hides. They act as receiving and handling agents for the Victorian Wheat Corporation, which controls the Wheat Pool of Victoria. Mr. Wilson and Mr. King are two directors of the Victorian Wheat Pool and represented it at Kansas City. The Victorian Pool controlled 50 per cent. of the marketable wheat in that State this year.

In South Australia, the big farmers' co-operative is called the South Australian Farmers' Co-operative Union, and through a subsidiary controls the Wheat Pool in that state. They are now organizing on Canadian lines, having organized the wheat areas into districts and sub-districts, and when I passed through there on my way to America, they were just organizing a campaign to establish a contract Pool on democratic lines, and I was assured that the initial prospects were very encouraging. This company also engages in the marketing of wool, livestock and other farm products; runs a merchandise supply house, and has established up-to-date factories for milk supply and the manufacture of butter and cheese, and the marketing of eggs. There is also a co-operative company which handles the fresh, dried and canned fruits produced in irrigation settlements along the River Murray, and there is another consumers' co-operative, known as the Eudunda Farmers' Co-operative Co., which has 36 branches and is in a very prosperous condition.

## Western Australia

In Western Australia, our main agricultural development is more recent than the Eastern States, but is now attracting attention all over Australia. Rich gold mines gave the State its first impetus, but the gold yield is rapidly declining and the prosperity of Western Australia is mainly dependent on wheat and wool, and to a lesser degree on fruit, timber, pearl shell and sandalwood. The total population is 380,000 and we have between 7000 and 8000 wheat growers.

Our production last season was 30 millions of bushels, with prospects of steady increase for some years to come. Sheep raising is combined with wheat growing and it is the ambition of most wheat growers to prepare for the stage when they can embark on what is called mixed farming. Our West Australian methods have points of resemblance and other points of difference from yours in Canada. We have the same range of precipitation of rain or moisture, and we have the same problem in portions of our State that I found in the neighbourhood of Regina, in that we have to excavate in suitable holding ground, what we call dams or tanks and what are called dug-outs here, to provide water for stock.

The main part of our sowing is done in May, but in other parts continues in July and our wheat grows through our winter months. Our crop is slower in maturing because of that fact, as we have 9 hours of sunlight in winter to your 18 in summer here while the wheat is growing. We are cultivating varieties of wheat which have been developed

(Continued on Page 10)

## News & Views

Mr. J. E. Hanson, Hillspring, Alberta: "You no doubt do not expect a reply to this letter with cheque, but I cannot refrain from thanking you for the cheque. I am proud to be a member of the Alberta Wheat Pool."

Mr. Henry Duim, Seven Persons, Alberta: "I got your Wheat Contract mailed to me on April 8th and I am sorry that I did not sign it sooner and mail it back to you, as I think the Pool is a great thing and I am well satisfied with it."

Mr. John Christie, Vulcan, Alberta: "Enclosed (First Series) contract duly signed, which is my answer to the Grain Dealers' Association. I would like to have my signature tattooed on the foreheads of all the officers of said association. Yours for 80 per cent. this time."

Mayor H. A. Blair, of Stettler, is a member of the Alberta Wheat Pool. He was chairman of the meeting held in the interests of the Pool in that town recently and came out strongly for the Pool method of marketing.

Mayor Thos. Finlayson, of Castor, has declared his intention of signing a Second Series Wheat Pool Contract. He is interested in about one thousand acres of land in the Castor district.

*Champion Chronicle:* The gang of men employed in building the Pool elevator have been leaving for Barons gradually during the past week, where another Pool elevator is under construction. Very little remains to be done to complete the elevator here, which is fully up to the most modern idea of a country elevator.

## POOL ELEVATOR AT YOUNGSTOWN

*Youngstown Plaindealer:* A new dumping apparatus for wagon loads of grain has just been installed at the old United Grain Growers' elevator which has been acquired by the Pool. The Strong-Scott air dump was put into place this week by the workmen who have been over-hauling the elevator, and in place of lowering the back wheels of a wagon when dumping grain, it lifts the front wheels to a height of some three or four feet by air pressure. A handle near the scales allows the elevator man to control the raising or lowering of the front end of the wagon, a pressure of 125 pounds air pressure being necessary to control the device.

The work on renovating the elevator has now been completed and the "house" put in good shape, repairs being effected all over the building.

## FILIAL LOYALTY

Father—"So the teacher caught you using a bad word and punished you."

Tommy—"Yes, and she asked me where I learned it."

Father—"What did you tell her?"

Tommy—"I didn't want to give you away, pa, so I blamed it on the parrot."  
—Boston Transcript.



at our experimental stations and have proved their value.

**Co-operation is strongly entrenched in the hearts of West Australian Wheat Growers.**

First we have the Westralian Farmers Limited, which we call the central organization. This is the biggest commercial enterprise in Western Australia, and this year will have a turnover of 7½ millions of dollars.

Without detailing all its activities I may tell you that it runs an insurance, printing and banking department, and what is rather novel, a department for making up farmers' taxation returns.

It is wholly officered by men who have been trained in the co-operative movement itself and has a record of genuine service to farmers of which we are very proud.

Allied to this central organization we have mainly in the wheat growing centres about 70 successful co-operative companies of farmers who cater for the farmers in their districts and have an annual turnover of 4 millions of dollars. It is this network of co-operative organizations which is used by the West Australian Wheat Pool in the conduct of its operations. It is a separate co-operative organization but the central and country co-operatives act as its receiving and handling agents throughout the wheat-growing areas. The organization has been perfected and made more efficient from year to year and it is estimated that on the quantity handled this year the farmers saved just under one million dollars as compared with handling charges in the first year of the compulsory Pool of 1926, allowing for the great increase in wages and prices since that year.

**Benefit by Canadian Pools**

This year we handled co-operatively 80 per cent. of the marketable wheat of Western Australia. The realization for that wheat will not be determined till some months later in the year. Last year we realized one dollar 38 cents net to the farmer on all the wheat which passed through the Pool. This year, taking all the Australian Pools, 50 per cent. of the marketable wheat will be co-operatively handled, and I am convinced, and we have abundant independent testimony to show, that the influence of the Canadian and Australian Pools prevented a great slaughter of wheat prices in the earlier months of this year.

One other interesting fact I must mention. In Australia we have one big Federation of Australian agricultural producers co-operatives. New Zealand and South Africa each have such a Federation. These three Federations are united in the Overseas Farmers' Federation in London which acts as a selling agency for agricultural products and also as a buying agency on their joint behalf.

Am I stating something unreasonable or unworkable when I suggest the desirability of the great Dominion of Canada, or at least the co-operators of your country, playing their part in the linking up of this great chain of producers' co-operatives throughout the British Empire? I think not, and we Australians who have been privileged to confer with your Canadian Pool representatives at Kansas City are heartened and stimulated by the friendly spirit which developed.

**Benefit of Mr. Wood's Visit**

Before closing my remarks, I would like to tell you of the tremendous benefits the Australian farmers received from the

visit last year of your esteemed leader Mr. H. W. Wood. The message he gave our farmers, in which he outlined the great vision which is his, left a lasting impression. As a result of Mr. Wood's visit, our farmers view the co-operative movement with more encouragement and are tackling their problems with new zeal, energy and determination. With a leader like Mr. Wood, I do not wonder at the great progress in co-operation made in Alberta.

Underlying the movement for co-operative marketing which has as its immediate and pressing object the equalizing of the reward for the farmers' labor and capital with that of the organized producers in manufacturing industries,

there is latent something greater and more enduring. We want to assure the farmer an equal chance of reward, and more leisure to consider the mutual interest of husbandmen; to cultivate a friendly interest in his neighbour; to realize and reward the patient endurance of the wifely partner in his struggles and vicissitudes; to open a freer opportunity for his children to win the joys that come from culture of music and art and literature; to strengthen his sense of responsibility as a citizen; to promote sound and sane government free from party prejudice and rancour; and to carry his co-operative ideal into that wider co-operation which promotes intercourse, understanding and friendship among the nations.

## Extracts From Pool Manager's Report

Extracts from the report of R. D. Purdy, Manager of the Alberta Wheat Pool, to the delegates assembled in Calgary on June 6th, are as follows:

We handled in the 1925 Pool 45,159,505 bushels. To date this year we have handled approximately 43,600,000 bushels, as compared to 44,400,000 bushels on the same date in last year's Pool.

To date in the 1926 Pool we have shipped West over 25,000,000 bushels, as compared to a total of 23,465,000 bushels in the 1925 Pool. In 1925 our handle of straight grades, 1 Northern to No. 6, amounted to 57 per cent. of the total, as compared to 46 per cent. to date in 1926, thus indicating a considerable increase in the percentage of tough, damp and off grades this year as compared to last.

This season we have contracts with 61 elevator companies covering the handling of Pool wheat, operating 1075 elevators and track loaders, as compared to 64 elevator companies last year, operating approximately 1000 houses.

During the past month the office has mailed a statement to all members showing the total deductions to their credit in the elevator and commercial reserve funds for the Pool years of 1923, 1924 and 1925. The statement credits the growers with six per cent. interest on their elevator reserve deductions from the proceeds of the crop. The office has also recently mailed cheques for interest at six per cent. on the deductions for the elevator reserve from the proceeds of the 1924 crop. The interest payment covers the period from August 31st, 1925 to August 31st, 1926.

In carrying on our business we have a staff of approximately 80 persons at this time of the year, which is considered to be our minimum permanent staff. During the heavy handling season an additional temporary staff is required. Our present number of 80 includes 3 in Winnipeg, 2 in Edmonton and 1 in Vancouver, where we maintain offices to take care of the business of our Pool.

As an indication of a tangible service being rendered our growers, to date this season at Calgary, Winnipeg and Vancouver inspection points, our Pool representatives have called re-inspections and surveys totalling 1719. Out of this number they were successful in obtaining raises in grade or dockage on 572 cars. On 1138 cars the original

inspection held, and on the grades 9 were lowered. A total of approximately 1500 moisture tests have been made at Calgary and Edmonton for our members to date this season.

Occasionally some Pool member asks the question as to what protection is afforded the Association in the case of a member of the staff defaulting. Since the inception of the Pool, your Directors have required that every member holding a position of responsibility must be bonded, and this means that every male member of our staff is bonded in amounts comparative to the importance of his position. The only exemption is in connection with our staff of stenographers, where the necessity for a bond is not apparent.

The total amount invested in office furniture and equipment is approximately \$33,000, after taking care of depreciation on same.

Last year your Board approved of the engaging of a capable and experienced man in Mr. Barrett to take care of our Supplies Department, and he is responsible for printing, stationery and supplies required by the Pool, as well as Pool Elevators. Our expenditure through this Department for past twelve months amounts to the considerable sum of over \$22,000, and no doubt a further increase may be expected during the next year through the development of our Pool Elevator programme. In addition to acting as purchasing agent, our Supplies Department is also responsible for the handling of our mail. To give you an idea of the volume handled, our records for 1926 season covering nine months, show 325,000 pieces of mail despatched, or an average of approximately 1,400 per day, which in itself is a fair-sized responsibility.

In connection with 1923 Pool our gross turnover was approximately \$40,000,000 with all proceeds distributed back to the growers excepting \$14,000 and with approximately \$1,400 still owing by members through over-payments. In 1925 our gross turnover was \$60,000,000 with \$1,450 undistributed balances, and \$305 over-payments to members. With the exception of the 1923 records we have definite knowledge as to whom undistributed amounts are due, and every effort is being made to have deliveries properly identified and payments distributed.

It is generally recognized today by all business concerns that the services



of chartered accountants or auditors are required to check up the more important phases of business. In this respect we have an efficient firm of auditors, Messrs. Harvey and Morrison, who look after our audit by an almost constant check, and any aspects of our records which do not comply with their views are immediately brought to the attention of the head of the department concerned and if it is not dealt with to the auditors' satisfaction, it is then referred to the manager, and it has always been possible for us after full discussion to meet their requirements.

## Nomination of Delegates

June 15th was the last day for nominating Wheat Pool delegates. The full list of nominations is herewith given.

A few nominations were disqualified for various reasons such as nominees being in wrong sub-district, insufficient signatures and nominations coming in late. The regulations governing nominations are strictly laid down and cannot be deviated from by Pool Officials.

The list of nominations for delegates follows:

### LETHBRIDGE:

- A-1—J. J. Evenson, Manyberries; Albert Anderson, Pashley.
- A-2—T. G. Otto,\* Warner.
- A-3—Wm. Redd, Raymond; N. L. Eliason, Wrentham.
- A-4—John Johansen, Woolford; Geo. C. Card, Magrath.
- A-5—H. P. Ober, Coaldale; T. P. Bowlby, Coaldale.
- A-6—John L. Leahy, Grassy Lake; T. A. Reynar, Foremost.
- A-7—S. T. Swanson, Prospey; Jas. O'Neil, Winnifred; T. O. Nesting, Seven Persons.
- A-8—Robt. L. McManus, Lomond; C. R. Eliason, Turin.
- A-9—Geo. J. Purcell, Enchant; A. P. Hempel, Retlaw; J. A. Harris, Retlaw; Martin Haugen, Scandia.
- A-10—Carl H. Axelsson,\* Bingville.

### CLARESHOLM:

- B-1—Sam Stuckey, Fishburn; E. I. Duffield, Pincher Creek; Harry Rands, Macleod.
- B-2—J. O. Eskeland, Carmangay; Harvey Renkenberger, Barons; Alex. Fraser, Carmangay.
- B-3—J. J. Strang, Claresholm; M. R. Matheson, Granum.
- B-4—Max E. Malchow\*, Stavely.
- B-5—Hugh S. Parker,\* Carmangay.
- B-6—R. P. Hay, Vulcan; C. L. Oldfield, Milo; J. J. Dann, Reid Hill.
- B-7—J. H. Rhodes\*, Brant.
- B-8—H. C. Wingate, Cayley; H. B. MacLeod, High River; G. D. Sloane, Cayley.
- B-9—V. J. Bertrand\*, Milo.
- B-10—J. O. Anderson\*, Blackie.

### SOUTH CALGARY:

- C-1—John Fowlie, Social Plains; Jake Frey, Acadia Valley.
  - C-2—N. E. Steeves, Buffalo; W. F. Lawler, Atlee; Wellington Yake, Cappon.
  - C-3—Geo. Coutts, Cessford; H. F. Nester, Cessford.
  - C-4—W. H. Harris, Makepace; J. P. Royer, Gem.
  - C-5—P. Rogers, Chancellor; J. A. Maynard, Cluny.
  - C-6—E. W. Pust, Rockyford; Peter Ostergaard, Wayne.
  - C-7—Angus Watson, Strathmore.
  - C-8—J. H. Schmaltz, Beiseker.
- (\* Elected by acclamation.)

- C-9—John Atkinson, Carbon.
- C-10—C. A. Craig, Langdon; Claude E. Hoback, Airdrie; L. McKinnon, 822 14th Ave. W. Calgary.

### NORTH CALGARY:

- D-1—H. H. Diehl, Sibbald; R. V. Bamber, Sibbald; David Eaves, Lovernna.
- D-2—Rufus Cates, Oyen; A. J. Trewin, Oyen.
- D-3—Thos. Partridge\*, Monitor.
- D-4—N. D. Stewart, Chinook; P. W. Taylor, Youngstown; S. W. Warner, Chinook.
- D-5—A. S. Edwards, Wiste; P. K. Bidne, Rollinson; J. P. Watson, Chinook.
- D-6—R. Burton, Stanmore; Harry K. Fielding, Whatcheer; W. S. Cummings, Scotfield.
- D-7—Edw. D. Blain, Hanna; J. K. Sutherland, Hanna.
- D-8—A. McLean, Sunnynook; Aubrey B. Stone, Lonebutte.
- D-9—R. A. Macpherson\*, Delia.
- D-10—C. W. Robinson, Munson; F. L. McFadden, Delia.

### RED DEER:

- E-1—H. W. Wood, Carstairs; D. Irwin, Didsbury.
- E-2—W. J. McCubbin, Three Hills; Wm. Burns, Three Hills.
- E-3—G. H. Biggs, Elnora; J. J. Miller, Huxley; John H. Haug, Elnora.
- E-4—R. Pye, Penhold; H. Boltwood, Innisfail; J. W. McLachlan, Hespero; S. A. Houchin, Bowden.
- E-5—E. A. Hanson, Big Valley; L. B. Summers, Erskine; W. J. Cameron, Scollard; J. A. Adshead, Stettler.
- E-6—David Ferguson, Cornucopia; Robt. S. Wilson, Hackett; Malcolm McMillan, Gadsby.
- E-7—J. E. Brown, Castor; Harry Knight, Castor; C. H. Baird, Galahad.
- E-8—M. R. Holder, Stettler; Thos. C. Barrett, Red Willow; Henry Hearonemus, Monvel.
- E-9—J. H. Suggett, Bentley; A. W. Gillies, Tees; Robt. H. Haskins, Clive; W. C. H. Parby, Alix.
- E-10—T. P. Baker, Ponoka, R.R.2; K. K. Hagglund, Watertown; E. R. Rasmussen, Wetaskiwin.

### CAMROSE:

- F-1—C. A. Fawcett\*, Consort.
- F-2—Oliver M. Smith\*, Provost.
- F-3—K. Kirberg, Czar; C. L. Trigg, Cadogan.

- F-4—F. N. Roberts, Talbot; Torgier Johnson, Loyalist.

- F-5—John Egger, Lake Thelma; C. C. Wager, Federal.

- F-6—David Williamson, Hardisty; H. Swan, Alliance.

- F-7—John S. Johnson, Lougheed; William Hallum, Sedgewick; A. G. Andrews, Sedgewick.

- F-8—John W. Laing, Galahad; A. V. Pickett, Forestburg.

- F-9—William Mohler, Strome; Daniel Rabbitt, Daysland.

- F-10—Wm. J. Brady, Edberg; W. H. Hillaby, Ohaton; Frank Olson, New Norway; W. W. Harber, Camrose.

### EDMONTON:

- G-1—Chas. T. Hill, Irma; Fred M. Ford, Heath; H. A. Eyben, Cummings; H. Foreman, Chauvin; Samuel Byers, Ribstone; B. C. Lees, Edgerton; James Church, Wainwright; J. W. Neal, Battle View.

- G-2—Emile Maire, Islay; A. F. Aitken, Moyerton; Elmer Clay, Paradise Valley; P. J. Enzenauer, Lloydminster; Walter Skinner, Riverton.

- G-3—Geo. Bennett, Manville; N. Chrapko, Lanuke; C. V. Larson, Angle Lake.

- G-4—E. J. Christianson, Holden; H. O. Peterson, Viking; Thos. A. Cox, Viking; M. McCoy, Phillips; B. C. Gilpin, Viking; F. Doncaster, Bruce; Andrew Holmberg, Viking.

- G-5—Robt. McLeod, Sr., Hay Lakes; R. M. Bacon, Fort Saskatchewan; Esten Williams, Leduc; A. Lunan, Fort Saskatchewan; Harry W. Glasener, Ryley; Johnston Ferguson, Tofield.

- G-6—A. M. Boutillier, Soda Lake; A. W. Fraser, Vegreville; M. A. Winiarski, Mundare; J. H. Blackburn, Lavoy.

- G-7—Andrew Rafn, Bon Accord; James B. McEwen, Gibbons; E. W. Goodridge, Egremont; J. H. Berg, Waskatenau; Horace Montpetit, Legal.

- G-8—Joseph Messmer, Naples; A. R. Brown, Westlock; Vital Majeau, Villeneuve; B. G. Powell, Stony Plain; A. E. Sherratt, Mayerthorpe; T. D. Cunningham, Morinville; H. Critchlow, Barrhead.

- G-9—W. S. Coons, Rolla, B.C.; J. J. Floen, Buffalo Lake; E. H. Keith, La Glace; Fred C. Keith, Spirit River; Allan Mercer, Clairmont; Lee Alward, Clairmont.

- G-10—J. W. Scott, Grimshaw; Robt. J. Lee, Paul's Corners.

## "The Nearer the Pool Gets to 100 Per Cent. the Greater Will Be Its Benefits"

*Redcliff Review:* The campaign for the signing up of the second series of Wheat Pool contracts is now on throughout the Province and there is every reason to believe it will be a great success. Indeed one cannot think of a single reason why it should not be an overwhelming success or why every farmer in the Province should not sign up.

No one can successfully question that the Pool so far has been run in a most business-like way and that its operations have been in the very best interests of the farmers.

When one thinks of the endless complaints annually registered against the old systems of grain marketing, one wonders why there should be a single grain farmer on the prairies who is not willing and anxious to give any new system a fair trial. This is especially so in view of the fact that the Pool is the

farmers' own organization, controlled by the farmers themselves and operated in their interests.

The Wheat Pool is the only system at present in existence whereby the farmers can place themselves in the same position as those engaged in other lines of industry, thereby securing a fair and reasonable return for their labor and investment. In a word, the Wheat Pool is simply a case of the farmers running their own business instead of leaving themselves at the mercy of other organizations.

The nearer the Pool comes to being one hundred per cent. strong, the greater will be its influence and benefits to those most vitally concerned in the marketing of grain. Every farmer can help make his own business more secure by getting interested in this campaign and signing up the new contracts.



# Unbiased Opinions of Wheat Pool By Prominent Authorities

*W. M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture in the United States:* "The achievements of our neighbors in Canada bear splendid testimony to the resourcefulness and ability of Canadian farmers and agricultural leaders and are an example to grain producers in other countries."

*The Financial Times, London, Eng.:* "The Canadian Farmers' Central Selling Agency, a voluntary body, formed on the lines of the War Wheat Board, now markets 220,000,000 bushels of grain a year to countries all over the world and it has been so successful that it is eager that the idea should be placed on a world-wide basis."

*Hon. Vincent Massey, Canada's first Ambassador to the United States:* "The Canadian Wheat Pool is the greatest agricultural co-operative scheme in the world and is a tremendous tribute to the resourcefulness and community spirit of the Canadian farmer."

*Sir John Aird, President and General Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce:* "The change in the method of handling the western wheat crop has also an influence of the same character. The marketing of the grain is now in part financed by the farmers' own funds. The proceeds of the sale of his grain are disbursed to him by instalments and the partial distribution made in the spring provides him with funds for his seeding operations. The change makes for more orderly financing on the farmer's part, and is in this respect beneficial. Any loss which the banks thus experience will undoubtedly be more than made up to them in the long run by the increased prosperity of their customers."

*The Northwestern Miller:* "Faced with the necessity of pioneering in a new field and with untried tools, the Pool has proved its ability to adapt its methods to changing conditions, and undoubtedly has won the confidence not only of its members, but of business and industrial interests in Canada outside of agriculture and the Grain Trade. This can be regarded only as a signal accomplishment."

*From "Wheat Studies" Food Research Institute, Stanford University, California:* "But exporters, particularly the Canadian and Australian Wheat Pools, did not press their offers in view of import requirements known to be heavy and a price level already relatively low. The factors proximately responsible for the firmness appear to have been on the one hand the low stocks in Europe; and on the other, the position of wheat in strong hands in exporting countries. Restrained offers by the Pool appear to have contributed to the strength of Winnipeg futures."

*Alex. Hansen, Chairman of the Grain Futures Committee of the New York Produce Exchange:* "A strengthening factor of the world's market which a great many lose sight of, is that the wheat exports from the three largest exporting countries outside of the United States, namely, Canada, Australia and Argentina are well controlled and not forced on the world's market injudiciously."

*N. C. Stevens, Asst. General Manager of the Standard Bank of Canada:* "Another factor in the improvement is undoubtedly,

the Wheat Pool. Everywhere our branch manager's express the belief that the stabilization of prices, and the spreading of payments throughout the year, are of great help to the farmer. If honest and skilful administration of the Pool continues, as it has in the past, I am convinced that it will prove one of the biggest steps forward which the West has ever seen."

*Milling, London, England, March 26, 1927:* "It is perhaps a tribute to the management of the Canadian Wheat Pool that prices have been held up so far against the weight of supplies."

*Milling, April 16th, 1927, Liverpool, England:* "The Canadian Wheat Pool has upset a good many prophecies. It has dribbled out supplies at prices which few expected in the face of the abundance of the season."

*The Financial Post, Toronto:* "It is a fact, however, that the Pool has been a real help to the small farmer, who for various reasons hitherto had to dispose of his wheat immediately in the fall."

*The Toronto Globe:* "The Pools of the West, though still arousing controversy with the Grain Trade, are well established, and are looked upon as permanent."

*The Regina Leader:* "No one can very well argue that the Western Wheat Pool movement has not been justified. It is proving its value by results, and not the least among these is the growing stability it is helping to insure in the West and the better spirit it has helped to induce among the thousand of agriculturists it serves."

*Calgary Herald:* "Ability, experience and prudence have marked the administration of the Pool in this Province. Pool marketing is not a flash-in-the-pan venture, but a definite and probably permanent development in the evolution of transferring wheat from producer to consumer."

## SOME REASONS WHY THE FARMERS IN THE UNITED STATES ARE DEMANDING RELIEF

The relative purchasing power of farm products in the United States has been very considerably below 100 since 1920. The following index numbers (which are obtained by dividing the index number of all groups—30 items—by the index of wholesale prices of non-agricultural products) show the relative purchasing power of farmers' products in the United States for the past seven years:

1920—85; 1921—61; 1922—74; 1923—79; 1924—83; 1925—89; 1926—85; Jan. 1927—81; Feb. 1927—82; Mar. 1927—82; April 1927—83.

In the past six years the capital of the United States' farmers has shrunk 20 billion dollars while city wealth has increased more than that amount. The farm land of the United States, exclusive of buildings, was valued 28 per cent. lower in 1925 than in 1910, in terms of 13 values. Prior to the world war, agriculture secured 25 per cent. of the national income of the United States. During the past five years agriculture has received about 10½ per cent. of the total national income.

Some of the above figures were taken from an article by Dr. H. C. Taylor en-

titled "Farm Share of National Income" in the June 17th issue of "Wallace's Farmer."

Dr. Taylor who is at present connected with the Institute of Land Economics, at Northwestern University, was formerly chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, and did more than any other man to build up that splendid institution.

Dr. Taylor's article is a very clear and convincing statement of the present-day position of the American farmers. The following extract will be of interest to our readers:

"It is through price relations that wealth is distributed. Since the war farm prices have been higher than they were before the war, but the price of city products have been on a still higher plane. The purchasing power of farm products has, therefore, been of a much lower plane than before the war. In recent months the purchasing power of farm products has been 85 per cent of what it was before the war. In other words, city products have a purchasing power of 125 per cent. of pre-war when expended for farm products. In still other words, when 100 pounds of farm products would buy a given article before the war, it requires 125 pounds at the present time. Furthermore, it costs more to produce each point of product. Under these conditions bankruptcy is inevitable for vast numbers of farmers and hard times are assured to the efficient and formerly well-to-do."

## THE PURCHASING POWER OF WHEAT IN UNITED STATES

The relative purchasing power of the unit of wheat in the United States in April, 1927, in terms of all other commodities, was 90, the five pre-war years being considered as 100. That is, if you consider one bushel of wheat during the years of 1909 to 1914 would buy \$1.00 worth of all commodities, on the same basis a bushel of wheat at the present time in the United States will purchase 90c worth of all commodities.

## THE PURCHASING POWER OF FARM PRODUCE IN UNITED STATES

The general index of purchasing power of farm products in terms of non-agricultural commodities in the United States advanced one point in April to 83, the five pre-war years being considered as 100. This compares with 88 a year ago, 90 two years ago and 80 three years ago.—"The Agricultural Situation," June, 1927.

## BUSINESS CONDITIONS IN UNITED STATES

The price level has slowly declined. Competition has increased. Building has gradually been overtaking current requirements. Apparently automobile industry has passed its peak. But interest rates stay low and credit easy. Skilled observers seem to look for good times to last for this year and maybe longer.—"Agricultural Situation," June, 1927. (Note: The "Agricultural Situation" is published monthly by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.)

## MISSISSIPPI FLOODS

An area equal to five per cent. of last year's cotton acreage in the United States is inundated. The flooded portion of the Southern States includes the heart of the long staple cotton producing area. Over thirty per cent. of long staple cotton area is under water.



**CUT-OFF DATE**

In accordance with cut-off date of previous years, Directors of the Alberta Pool have fixed July 15th as closing date for deliveries to 1926 Pool.

All Street wheat delivered to elevators up to and including July 15th will be included in 1926 Pool, and settled for on this year's basis. Car lots billed out up to and including July 15th will also be settled for on this year's basis.

Growers are requested to take special notice of this announcement, especially those who still have wheat to deliver which they desire included in 1926 Pool.

**Twelve Reasons****Why I Belong to the Wheat Pool**

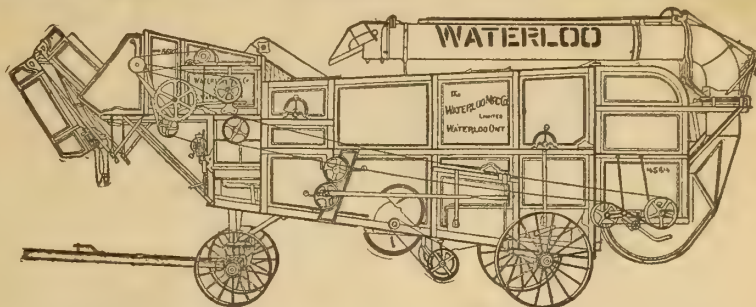
By Neil D. Morrison, Chinook, Alta.

1. Because I believe in Co-operation.
2. Because I believe that competent men who understand the business can sell our wheat in a more business-like way.
3. Because the Pool can supply the market as the demand arises.
4. Because it gives the farmers a chance to help one another in the busy threshing season, and save thousands of dollars.
5. Because it gives the farmers a chance to do their fall work which means thousands of dollars to the country.
6. Because the Pool can sell our wheat throughout the year without glutting the market.
7. Because not only are the farmers able to till the soil and raise wheat, but they can prove to the world that they can sell the product of their labor in a business-like way.
8. Because it puts the poor farmer on the same level with the well-to-do farmer in regard to the price obtained for his wheat.
9. Because it helps those who are far from railways in giving them an equal chance to get the right price for their wheat.
10. Because the Pool's influence can demand better legislation on behalf of the producer.
11. Because the system of spreading payments over the year is a big advantage.
12. Because we have turned our back on Egypt and are bordering the Promised Land of Canaan, and have no desire to look backwards, but only to press on-ward.

**THE SPIRIT OF POOL WORKERS**

The spirit of scores of Wheat Pool workers is exemplified by W. Yake, of Cappon. He is in charge of a sub-division and in covering this territory, he writes: "I was much surprised at the number of farmers in Cabin Lake and Kinmundy districts who do not belong to the Wheat Pool, and prospects look good for securing several new members. These districts are hard to canvass owing to poor roads, in fact you might say they have no east and west roads and I have been two days making a one-day trip. I have travelled a hundred miles to make fifty; got into more holes I couldn't get out of than I knew existed; ruined a tire and two tubes and it's 11:00 o'clock at night and I have still 20 miles to go, but I'm GOING STRONG! I have one good thought to cheer me on my way: "Why the Hurry?"

## Now Alemite Equipped! WATERLOO Steel "CHAMPION"



Perfect lubrication of all bearings and consequent lighter running is now further insured by the addition of Alemite Lubrication on all Waterloo "Champion" Threshers. All important bearings are Hyatt Roller Bearing equipped—no more hot boxes—no more expensive delays. Make good with a Waterloo Steel Champion this year. Seven sizes: 22x36, 24x36, 24x42, 28x48, 33x52, 36x56, 40x62. EASY TERMS and LOW COST.

WATERLOO HEIDER and EAGLE TRACTORS  
Give long service with surplus power.

REBUILT THRESHERS AT  
BARGAIN PRICES

**THE WATERLOO MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED**

Oldest Thresher Manufacturers in Canada

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE

REGINA

SASKATOON

CALGARY

## SAMSON WEEDER

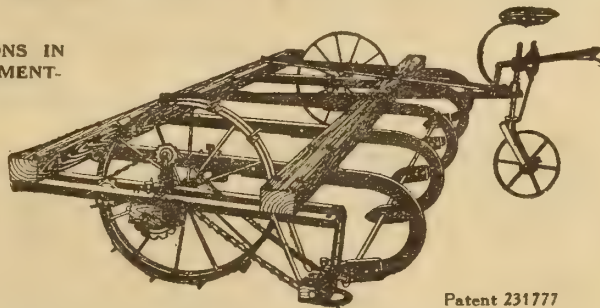


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3 OPERATIONS IN  
ONE IMPLEMENT.

Made in  
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and  
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Season  
Implement

Spring,  
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and  
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## Ship Your Grain TO UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

BANK OF HAMILTON CHAMBERS  
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LOUGHEED BUILDING  
CALGARY

Get the fullest possible protection



# Splendid Progress Being Made in Drive for Signing Second Series Contracts

The drive for signing the Second Series of Wheat Pool contracts is now under way. Every wheat producer in Alberta should do his duty.

At the time this is being written contracts are pouring in to head office and prospects for a splendid sign-up are bright. Why delay? Sign your contract now!

There is no good reason why you should not sign a Second Series contract now. Every argument offered by Pool opponents has been effectively answered.

*Here is the road, and here's the chart of dangers.  
Be not too quick to heed the word of strangers.*

Outside the private dealers of grain and kindred interests the Wheat Pools have no enemies. All classes who recognize that the prosperity of the country depends upon the welfare of the farmer have a good word to say of the Wheat Pool.

The Holland Canada Mortgage Company, with head office in Winnipeg, and who control 25,000 acres in Alberta, have signed a Second Series contract. About one third of the Alberta acreage is in wheat. This company, in a letter to R. D. Purdy, manager of the Alberta Wheat Pool, expresses satisfaction in the manner the Pool is being operated, and absolute confidence in the system.

When a carefully managed company such as the Holland Canada signs a Wheat Pool contract, there should be no hesitation among the farmers to do the same.

Six and a half million acres of Saskatchewan wheat land has been signed to Second Series contracts. The Saskatchewan Pool is making wonderful headway in spite of concentrated opposition.

L. McKinnon, who has farmed successfully at Dalemead for many years, and who is known as a shrewd business farmer has, with his sons, signed 2700 acres to the Second Series Wheat Pool contracts. The L K Ranch, of which Mr. McKinnon is president, has placed 4500 acres with the Pool for another five years.

The Alberta grain producers can handle their own business through their own organization in a manner to profit them best.

*Think of yourself as fit to be a master,  
Make this your passion and escape disaster.*

Of course the opposition is using every "trick of the trade" to create suspicion among the ranks. Acting on the idea that the farmers cannot and will not hold together, lies and half-truths are being adroitly worded and circulated.

*Smooth tongues shall say suspicions rule  
and bind you  
Resist these pleadings; put them all behind  
you.*

The statement credited to R. A. MacPherson that \$22,000 was spent by the

Wheat Pool with *The U.F.A.* newspaper last year has been denied by him. As a matter of fact less than \$5,000 was spent with *The U.F.A.* last year.

Low Hutchison, director for Camrose, reports that one canvasser north of Castor obtained every Pool member in his district as a signer to a Second Series contract. Of 12 non-Pool farmers in his division, six signed up. Good work.

E. A. Hanson, delegate, reports that one of his canvassers got every Pool member in his division to sign a Second Series contract, with one exception.

*The stabilizing effect of the Canadian Wheat Pool on the wheat markets of the world is acknowledged by the leading Old Country importers, millers and bakers. Every new Pool recruit adds to the power of the Pool.*

We have picked a few of the larger contracts at random from the inflow of signed Second Series documents. Here are the names and acreages: J. C. Empey, Swallow, 520 acres; J. G. Nelson, Shepard and Delacour, 500 acres; A. B. Cunningham, Three Hills, 400 acres; W. J. C. Bickell, Empress, 400 acres; Geo. Keiver, Sunnyslope, 650 acres; W. A. Evans, Benton, 500 acres; E. J. Duffield, Pincher Creek, 600 acres; R. B. Riddell, Cereal,

## Forecasts A Higher Grain Price Era

Julius H. Barnes, formerly head of the United States Grain Corporation, made the following statement on the grain situation recently: "We may now fairly hope that the era of low grain prices has passed, and we may reasonably hope for a long period of remunerative grain and cotton prices. This will not only strengthen the position of the farm, but with the depressing and discouraging factors of large accumulated stocks and of the menace of unwise legislation removed we shall probably see public interest attracted to the grain markets as it has not been in the recent months of the McNary-Haugen agitation.

"Moreover, the present higher prices for cotton and wheat are based on the very best reason in the world, namely, the necessities of 350,000,000 consumers in Europe whose buying power is distinctly better. The improvement in Europe is easily told by the fact that six out of thirteen countries there have reduced their official bank rates in the last five months, showing the growing strength of credit and money resources. This makes it easier for Europe to buy, and is the reason why French wheat is \$1.90 bu., Italian wheat \$1.90; and British wheat \$1.70. It is also the reason why our new crop wheat at \$1.40 shows no menace of any particular fall, and may advance even more sharply, unless all crops make favorable progress everywhere.

"I notice also that Broomhall makes his third successive increase in buying requirements overseas since his first

450 acres; Arthur E. Robinson, Airdrie, 600 acres; B. C. Gilpin, Viking, 300 acres; J. A. Spitsmess, Andrew, 350 acres.

T. E. Eisenbise, who farms 2200 acres at Arrowwood, has signed a Second Series contract. J. E. Patterson, of Redland, also signed up 600 acres under the new series; Walter F. Baker, of Blackie, 300 acres; Theo Luca, of Foremost, 500 acres; H. C. Barr, of Redland, 400 acres; H. E. Brewster, of Mirror, 300 acres; D. L. Kelly, Chancellor, 300 acres.

Although the canvass of the Peace River territory has been delayed until next month, on Thursday, June 23rd, nearly one hundred signed contracts came in from that area.

An amendment to the Wheat Pool Act, passed at last session of the Legislature, permits estates to be signed up with the Pool. Under this amendment two estates were signed up this week, the Jacob Leonhardt estate at Drumheller, and the John F. Richards estate at Wembley.

The Serviceberry District U.F.A. convention was held at Standard on June 22. Ben S. Plumer, director for South Calgary, and W. McLeod, of the Pool head office staff, spoke at this convention on behalf of the Wheat Pool. They state that canvassers report excellent prospects in the campaign for signers. Most of the present members are signing up and many non-poolers will sign the new contracts.

H. E. G. H. Scholefield, vice-president of the U. F. A., has been addressing meetings at Stettler, Gadsby, Castor, Donalda, Lacombe, Ponoka and other points, on behalf of the Wheat Pool.

estimate eight months ago. It is quite clear that he has one more increase to come before he finishes two months later. That would make four increases this year, and three last year from the original calculation. It is too bad that American market sentiment is framed on estimates of this kind, persistently constructed in favor of consumers and repeatedly discredited in the final large totals of European requirements."

### POOL HAS GREAT FUTURE

"There is a great future before the Wheat Pool movement and farmers should get behind it no matter what may be said to its detriment. The principle is everlastingly right."—*Farm and Ranch Review*, June 10, 1927.

### EUROPEAN CROP PROSPECTS

The European wheat and rye crops will be slightly above average this year. However, the out-turn will not be sufficiently large to offset the probable reduction in the North American crop and the unfavourable seeding conditions in Argentina and Australia.

### CO-OPERATIVE FRUIT MARKETING

The advertising department of the California Fruit Growers Exchange of Los Angeles has sold 37,337 electric fruit juice extractors. The Exchange estimates that 1,250 carloads of Sunkist Lemons and 3,750 carloads of Sunkist oranges will be transformed into lemonade and orangeade during the summer of 1927. The advertising department of the Exchange renders personal assistance to 75,000 dealers annually in the United States and Canada. — *Agricultural Co-operation*.



## The "Serious Charges"

M. P. Anderson: "I received a very nice little pamphlet today from the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association and on the front page it says a very serious charge has been made by a Mr. Marsh, Director of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, and I naturally wanted to find out what the charge was, so I read the little pamphlet and was very glad to find out how our tough wheat was mixed and sold for good wheat and I also notice where Mr. Marsh made a statement about company elevators where some farmers would pass up a Pool Elevator and go to a company owned elevator where they would get a better grade. That's quite true as that has been done where a Pool Elevator is operating not far from here. That is easy to see why this is done for it has a tendency to knock the Wheat Pool and then along comes the Grain Dealers' little pamphlets trying to explain to the farmers that they are not getting enough for their wheat. That is the Pool man don't get enough for his wheat, but they don't say anything about the non-Pool man who sold his wheat when wheat was low. All they mention are the very few who get top price.

"We did not get any pamphlets from the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association before the Pool had been in operation for some time, for they were not interested in what the farmers were getting before. But now it is different—the Pool has proved a great success, so now the Grain Dealers are getting very interested, and are sending out these little pamphlets, trying to explain to the farmers how to market their wheat. I don't think they need send out these little pamphlets. We farmers know what we were getting before the Pool began operating, so, in spite of these little pamphlets, let us all join the Pool again.

"But, what did they do with Mr. Marsh for making such a serious charge? Have they got him in jail, or is he still at large?"

### WINTER WHEAT

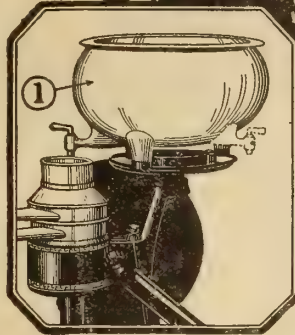
Harvesting is now proceeding in the winter wheat area of Texas and Oklahoma and in the small sections in Kansas. In a short time harvesting will be general in the winter wheat growing sections. The winter wheat area to be harvested in the United States this year is approximately thirty-eight million acres, which is about two million acres greater than the acreage harvested last year. The average acreage of winter wheat harvested for the last ten years was slightly over thirty-eight million acres. The ten year average abandonment was 8.4 per cent. The average yield per acre of winter wheat in the past ten years was 14.9 bushels. The estimated winter wheat crop this year is five hundred and thirty-seven million bushels. The winter wheat crop harvested last year was six hundred and twenty-seven million bushels. The ten year average of winter wheat is approximately five hundred and seventy million bushels. With the rapid extension of the use of Combine Harvester, the winter wheat crop will come to market more rapidly than in former years.

### CANADA'S TRADE

Canada's total trade increased by approximately \$42,000,000 during the twelve months of the fiscal year ending March 31, 1927. The total trade for the twelve months amounted to \$2,298,456,657 as compared with \$2,256,028,869 for the previous twelve months.—C.P.R. Agricultural and Industrial Progress in Canada.

# You will appreciate this new De Laval feature

## The Turnable Supply Can

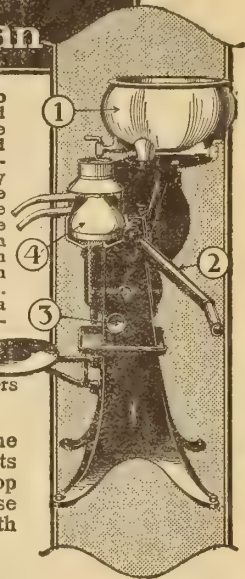


are everywhere being praised as the best separators ever made. Other features are:

**2. Easier Turning:** For three years the De Laval experimental and engineering departments have been conducting extensive tests to develop still easier turning separators. The results of these tests are embodied in this new series, which both start and turn easier than any other machines.

**3. Oil Window:** The new oil window enables you to see at all times the level and condition of the oil. It shows at a glance whether or not the separator is being properly oiled.

**4. Floating Bowl:** All new De Laval have the wonderful "floating bowl," now used in De Laval Separators with such splendid results. It is self-balancing, runs smoothly without vibration, with the least power and wear, skims cleaner and delivers a richer, smoother cream.



You can't afford to use any other separator, because the new De Laval skims cleaner, are easier to handle and operate, are more convenient, and soon pay for themselves. Trade in your old separator as partial payment. Sold on easy terms. See your De Laval Agent or write nearest De Laval office for full information.

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY LTD.

Montreal - Peterborough - Winnipeg - Vancouver

# A GREAT MARKETING ORGANIZATION

In United Livestock Growers the farmers of Western Canada have a great livestock Marketing Organization.

Thousands more producers in Western Canada ship livestock to United Livestock Growers than to any other livestock agency in the West.

United Livestock Growers has more customers buying livestock from it than has any other livestock agency in the West.

Many new customers have been developed in the United States and Eastern Canada for Western Stocker and Feeder cattle.

Through its customers and connections, and through the information it has constantly available, United Livestock Growers is always able to get the best possible price for livestock entrusted to it for sale.

Ship your livestock through your shipping Association for sale by

## United Livestock Growers

Calgary : Moose Jaw : Winnipeg : Edmonton



# The U. F. W. A. and Junior Branch

## The English Countryside in Spring

A Canadian Woman's Impressions of Shakespeare's Country

Dear Farm Women:

As I wrote before, the passengers on the boat with us were almost all Britishers returning home, with, I think, two other Canadians seeing England for the first time. When my husband and I went up to London the other day—and they seem to go “up to London” whether they go north, south, east or west—strangely enough, in that city of millions we met these two men on the street. I was particularly interested to know their impressions and I said laughingly, “I am sure I have been visiting in the prettiest part of England.” “Oh, no,” they said, “you have not, because we have,” and I imagine I could find enthusiasts from a great many other different parts. “Also,” one added, “how do you like the four meals a day?” It was evidently suiting him, for he already looked fatter than when we had seen him.

It has always irritated me very much to have Britishers come to one little district in the West, never having been to another, and tell me, because in this district a custom differed, “You Canadians all do this,” or “You Canadians do not do that.” I shall therefore try to avoid that error and not begin after my limited experience and say, “In England they do or do not do that.” I shall say I am visiting in rural Warwickshire near Stratford-on-Avon, and nearer Alcester, a smaller and comparatively unknown town, although extremely interesting, containing as it does the second oldest house in England, and an old town hall in excellent preservation dated 1641.

### Long Years of Recorded History

The first thing that impresses a Canadian I think, especially one coming from the West, is the long years of recorded history behind things.

Even before we landed a Liverpool man was pointing out the legendary birds—the livers, pronounced lie-vers—on some of the public buildings, for Liverpool was originally, I am told, *Liverpool*, from the livers which gathered at the pool here, and we were reminded that King John granted the charter to the city.

And of course nearer where we are there is so much of historical interest: Stratford-on-Avon with all its associations with Shakespeare; Warwick with its old castle; Alcester with its old buildings, its narrow winding streets, and some half timbered cottages with the upper story hanging out over the lower.

The antiquity of public buildings, or magnificent cathedrals and castles is extremely interesting, but I find the old homes a delight. Old thatched roofed cottages with their half timbered walls, and the bigger farm homes with oaken beams in the ceilings, their flagged stone floors, low ceilings and quaint doors are so interesting. Part of this house where I am is supposed to have been built in the days of Elizabeth; and twice I have been to tea in homes four or five hundred years old, not homes preserved as museums, but houses in which people have lived continually since they were built, and they look good for years yet. One cannot help but notice one thing, and

that is when people are building houses today they have much more consideration for their helpers. They seemed then to put the kitchens and the working parts in as inconvenient places as possible and it always seems to me a mark of our world's progress that more consideration is shown the workers.

Despite the great number of old homes, one cannot help but be struck, when travelling through the country, with the tremendous amount of building going on. It seems as though the suburbs of every city and town are full of rows of new houses and houses in the making.

The second thing with me was the trees. I suppose had we come from British Columbia or parts of the East, we should not have noticed them so much, but, coming from the prairie, they are a constant delight. “Leafy Warwickshire” this county is well called with its lofty elms with their graceful branches, the sturdy oak, the limes, the dainty larch, the ash, the evergreens, the burnished beauty of the copper beech, the magnificent chestnuts with “their candles all ablaze” at this season, and all the smaller trees, the may trees either a drift of snow or a mass of pink or rose colored blossoms, the holly, the fruit trees and all the wealth of billowy foliage.

### Nature's Cathedral

Yesterday we drove into one of the most impressive pictures I have ever

seen. We turned a corner and came on a piece of road which stretched ahead for some distance; there were high stone walls on both sides of the road and above them towered huge elms which formed an arch high above our heads. It was a foggy day and the end of the road and some of the higher arches were swathed in mist. It gave a sense of mystery and silence that made it seem a perfect cathedral of Nature.

Then, too, there is the beautiful green of the lawns, the creepers on the houses and the ivy festooning the tree trunks, the fences and the hedges and the hedges themselves either trimly cut or a riot of bushes.

The tiny cottage gardens are now ablaze with color, paeonies and poppies and pansies, lupines and columbine, valerian falls over the walls and honey suckle and roses twine over doorways and arches, while the air is fragrant with the perfume from stocks and “gillies” and an occasional crop of field beans.

Thrushes sing, the blackbird whistles, the cuckoo calls and the other morning I heard a nightingale. I thought these birds sang only at night but I learn that they do by day as well in quiet places.

It all sounds delightfully ideal, and I assure you it is for a place in which to visit; when it comes to making a living and working here, this country has its problems perhaps even more grave than ours, and in our newer countries it should be our aim to take warning by the mistakes and copy what is best.

Yours sincerely,  
“U. F. W. A.”

## Loyalty Juniors Win Efficiency Banner

Loyalty Junior Local, who earned 95 points in the Junior Efficiency Contest, were declared the winners, and were presented with the banner at the Junior Conference. Waskatenau Local came second with 88 points, while Dalemead, Gibbons and No. 115 Juniors won 83, 80 and 68 points respectively.

The contest questionnaire submitted by Loyalty Junior Local was signed by Frank and Wilfred Hoppins, president and secretary, and vouched for by Wilbert Faught. The supervisor, Evan H. Kelly, graded the deportment of the members at meetings as “Very Good.” The paid up membership is 56 out of an available 57, and the average attendance ranged from 74 per cent to 100 per cent. The majority of the members are in the teen ages, though there are 6 as young as 11, and 10 of 20 years or more.

Some of the replies given in the questionnaire are printed below:

### METHOD OF ORGANIZATION

“All business topics are thoroughly discussed and decided upon at the meetings, and then turned over to the various committees to be carried out. The president and secretary work with the committees. Each committee is headed by one of the five directors or vice-president. The executive committee is responsible for the functioning of the business of the Local. The social committee arranges for and is responsible for all social

events. The athletic committee carried out a series of athletic meetings during the winter months; physical training, boxing, wrestling, trapeze performances were the principal features. Sports committee arrange the sports for spring and summer months, such as baseball, football, basketball, etc. Refreshment committee is responsible for refreshments at all events. Membership committee carry on annual membership drive. Each committee has power to, and does, assign work to individual members.

### PROGRAM

“All members took some part in the program during the winter. We had programs for 1926 and 1927, and we have followed them as nearly as possible, holding several special business meetings besides.”

Several of the questions and answers are quoted below:

### EDUCATIONAL WORK

“What steps has your Local taken to make the meetings of educational value to the members? By debates, papers by different members, general discussion of current topics, plays, programs, concerts and speakers from the University and elsewhere.

“How has your program trained the members to be better farmers? By discussion of modern farm methods, animal husbandry, horticulture, etc.; competition



14.5.24.20—20 15—13.25.5.12 6.19.—9—12.11.9.5.—12.4.25.1—  
12 4 14 15 5—8 9.15.10.5.19 25.—1.4.14.—12 7 18 9 14 9 5.5.—  
2.19.20.5.

**\$1250.**  
**CASH** In Prizes

**Solve this  
PUZZLE.**

*What is Mrs Astor saying that amuses Pauline?*



**NOTE**

Every Contestant Who Solves 6 or More Words of the Above Puzzle Correctly Will Receive an Immediate Award in Addition to any Prize They May Win.

**THE PUZZLE EXPLAINED**

Mrs. Astor is making a remark that seems to amuse her maid, Pauline. The remark is witty and very clever and also contains a truth that thousands of women have discovered. Can you solve Mrs. Astor's remark?

There are 11 words in the remark, each group of numbers represents a word. Number the alphabet from A to Z. A is No. 1, B-2, C-3, and so on. The first word is "NEXT". It is properly spelt. The first letter of the remaining words is in its proper place, but the remaining letters are misplaced.

**FOLLOW RULES AND WIN**

- 1—Write your answer with pen and ink NEATLY and PLAINLY in the middle of a square sheet of paper.
- 2—Place your name and full address in the top right-hand corner of the sheet. State whether Mr., Mrs., or Miss.
- 3—Place the name and date of this paper in the top left-hand corner of the sheet.
- 4—Only the above should appear on your entry. Further remarks, if any, should be written on separate sheet.
- 5—Only one entry will be accepted from a household.
- 6—Employees and their relatives or people connected in any way with LEDON-KNITTING MILLS CO. are barred from this Contest.
- 7—Entries will be judged according to points gained and prizes awarded by a committee of prominent Toronto business men who are in no way connected with the company. Their decision will be final.



**19 OTHER PRIZES  
TOTTALLING  
\$1250--ALL CASH**

**RUSH YOUR ANSWER TO-DAY--PLEASE ENCLOSE STAMP FOR REPLY.  
LEDON KNITTING MILLS CO., Dept. E. TORONTO 2, ONTARIO**

**CONTEST CLOSES JULY 31st, 1927**

**\$1250.00 Cash**

**20 PRIZES**

**1st PRIZE—\$600 IN CASH**

**2nd Prize.....\$150 cash**

**3rd Prize..... \$75 cash**

**4th Prize..... \$25 cash**

**Five \$10 Prizes.....\$50**

**Ten \$5 Prizes.....\$50**

**Extra 'Mystery'  
Prize.....\$300**

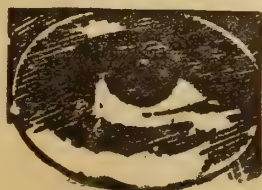
**WHY WE GIVE PRIZES**

Our "Direct-Line" plan of merchandising which brings MILL VALUES DIRECT TO THE WEARER is a NEW IDEA and wonderful money-saving plan of doing business. We offer these valuable cash prizes in order to quickly arouse the public's interest and also, to further advertise our famous "LADY LEDON" line of Hosiery, Lingerie and other Knitted Apparel. If you want to win \$600, spend a few moments right now and send your answer in. Follow the rules carefully to be sure of a prize!

**THIS IS NOT A SELLING CONTEST**

You positively do not have to sell anything to win any of the prizes. You have the same opportunity to win \$600 that anyone else has.

Send your answer now.—THIS ADVERTISEMENT MAY NOT APPEAR AGAIN! When your entry reaches us, you will immediately be advised of the number of points you have gained and asked to fulfil a simple condition that need not cost you a penny. Mail your answer at once! You have much to gain and nothing to lose.



**GLASSES**

To Fit Your Eyes.  
Quality the Best.

Examination  
Included

\$5.00, \$7.50, \$10 up



Absolutely reliable. 30 Years' Experience—15 Successful Years in Calgary  
**S. A. Bartlett**  
Specialist. M2684—OPEN ALL DAY WEDNESDAY.  
**ALBERTA OPTICAL CO., LTD., 123 Eighth Ave. W (Upstairs), Calgary.**

**KODAK FINISHING  
EVERYTHING IN PHOTOGRAPHY**

Return Postage Paid on All Work  
We have been doing photographic work in Calgary for years and employ none but experts in our laboratories.  
Mail Your Work to  
**W. J. OLIVER**  
128a Eighth Avenue West, Calgary, Alta.

**FOXES ALASKAN BLUES  
AND SILVERS,**  
six bank references; Seattle  
Chamber of Commerce; many satisfied customers. Booklets  
free. Breeder-arts wanted. Shipments from Seattle Ranch.  
**CLARY BROS. Fox Farms, Empire Bldg., Seattle, Wa.**





Clean to handle. Sold by all  
Druggists, Grocers and  
General Stores

## MAGIC BAKING POWDER



IS ALWAYS  
RELIABLE

E.W. GILLET CO. LTD.  
TORONTO, CAN.

WHEN IN EDMONTON  
MAKE

## The Corona Hotel

"YOUR" HEADQUARTERS

Rates that are reasonable

Mail Your Watch

FOR REPAIRS TO

H. R. CHAUNCEY, LTD.

JEWELLERS

116-8th Avenue East - CALGARY

in planning model farms. By our representation at University Week; we are also planning to take all the members to the Olds Agricultural School early in August.

"In what way did your program help the members to realize their responsibility in becoming good citizens? By an early training in co-operation, by establishing a true democratic principle through discussions based on 'The Duty of a True Citizen,' and development of ideals. Through our meetings and various activities it is brought directly to the eyes of our members that to be successful in any undertaking they must be straightforward in all their dealings. Mr. Corbett gave us a lecture which brought to the members the realization of what a united citizenship really is, making us proud to be Canadians.

"What social and athletic activities did your Local enjoy? A number of social evenings, dances, plays, debates, lectures, musical entertainments, card parties, etc.; baseball, basketball, full line of field sports and physical training during winter.

### BENEFITS TO COMMUNITY.

"Describe all activities which your Local has undertaken that have been of benefit to the community. All the above mentioned activities have been of great benefit to the community in many ways. We co-operated with the other organizations in installing a cookstove in the basement and purchasing lunch utensils for community use. We have been helping to beautify the school grounds by planting trees and flowers.

"What benefit has resulted to the community by reason of the Junior Organization? 1. Centralizing community interest in Loyalty. 2. Instilling the fundamentals of co-operation. 3. Developing a true public spirit which could only be brought about through an organization of this kind. 4. Training the young people to express themselves in public. 5. Encouraging community activities."

### Seasonable Recipes

#### BLANC MANGE WITH VARIATIONS

How many kinds of blanc mange do you serve? In the summer, when milk and eggs are plentiful, and when suet puddings are out of the question, and pies and batter-puddings seem too rich for the hot days, milk puddings come into their own. The foundation recipe for plain blanc mange can be varied in so many different ways that the fussiest cannot bring any complaint of monotony even if it is served several times every week; and the different flavors are inviting to those children who don't like milk and have to be coaxed to take it.

To begin with, there is the chocolate pudding, made by adding eggs, cocoa or melted chocolate, and vanilla; caramel pudding, flavored with caramelized sugar, and with or without the addition of chopped walnuts; butterscotch pudding, made of one quart milk, four rounded tablespoonfuls cornstarch, three eggs, 1 cup brown sugar, 1 dessertspoonful molasses, 1 tablespoonful butter, pinch salt, vanilla.

For fluff pudding, the yolks of the eggs are cooked with the other ingredients, and the stiffly beaten whites folded in when the double boiler is removed from the stove. Almond flavoring is particularly nice with this pudding. This, or the plain blanc mange, is very good with

a sauce made of the juice of canned fruit, thickened with cornstarch; and of course cream, plain or whipped, is delicious with any blanc mange.

Other variations may be provided by the addition to the foundation recipe of cocoanut and eggs; dates (washed, stoned and chopped) and eggs; canned pineapple or peaches, after the juice is strained off. (The juice can be used to very good advantage in making jelly from the rather flavorless jelly powders.)

Most of these puddings become excellent cream pies, also, if served in pie shells, and topped with whipped cream.

### The U.F.A. Pattern Department

Orders should be sent to Pattern Department, The U.F.A., Calgary, giving size required, and name and address. About ten days should be allowed for receipt of pattern, from the time orders reach Calgary.



#### 5834. Ladies' House Frock.

Cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 2 7-8 yards of 36 inch material together with 3-8 yard of contrasting material if made with short sleeves. If made with long sleeves 3 3-8 yards will be required. The width of the Dress at the lower edge with plaits extended is 1 3-4 yard. Price 15c.

#### 5849. Child's Dress.

Cut in 4 Sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 6 year size requires 2 1-4 yards of 36 inch material together with 1-4 yard of contrasting material 16 inches wide for facing on collar. Price 15c.

Mrs. Aye—How is your daughter getting on with her music?

Mrs. Bee—Fine. Her teacher says she plays Mozart in a manner that Mozart would never have dreamt of himself.



## PLAN CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE FOR WEST

By T. Swindlehurst

The fifth annual conference of the Alberta Co-operative League was held on June 13th, 1927, in the Parliament Building, Edmonton. The following associations were represented: Killam, Manville, Wetaskiwin, Sylvan Lake, Edgerton, Strome, Ponoka, Lloydminster. Messrs. Brown and Clear of the U.F.C. Saskatoon, were also present.

Hon G. Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture, gave a most instructive address on "Co-operative Education." The delegates assembled at the Corona Hotel for luncheon, at which an address was given by the Hon. R. G. Reid, Provincial Treasurer. We are very much indebted to the Ministers for the interest taken in the consumers' movement.

Regret was expressed that a larger number of our consumers' associations do not show a greater interest in the work of the League. The executive feel that the directors of the various stores do not realize the good work being carried on by the League. From an educational standpoint, the conference, by bringing the directors and officials into personal contact, is giving them a broader outlook.

The perspective when confined to the narrow limits of one little store, is apt to warp our vision, also from a financial end, the few associations that participated in the collective buying for the past twelve months, have benefitted to the extent of \$1,765.00, this sum being derived from special discounts.

The collective purchases up to the present have been confined to a limited number of articles, but this shows what can be accomplished when we are in a position to operate our own Co-operative Wholesale. This will be in the near future, as a scheme is under consideration to establish a C.W.S. for the Western Provinces.

Any Secretary interested, and desiring more information should write to the Secretary. The subscription, now due, is \$10. This is only a nominal sum and by becoming members of the League you can save in actual cash many times the cost of the subscription.

The psychological moment has come when the producer recognizes that he is also a consumer, and that to reap the full reward of his labor he must co-operate for purchasing as well as marketing.

You have at your command an organization of Consumers' Associations (The Alberta Co-operative League) through whom you can purchase in car shipments such lines as binder twine, salt, fence posts, barbed wire, nails, etc.

A resolution was passed that an effort be made to bring up the membership of the League to 100%. I can hear some of you say "What difference will it make if we join?" It will make all the difference, for every unit is adding to the strength, not only of the movement, but to your own association. Our motto is: "Each for all, and all for each."

Officers elected were:

Hon. President, George Keen, Brantford; President, A. P. Moan, Wetaskiwin; Vice-President, J. Prebler, Ponoka; W. Halsall, Killam; Secretary-Treasurer, T. Swindlehurst, Edgerton; Committee: R. McCool, M.L.A., Crossfield; J. O. Shannon, Manville; C. R. Weise, Bentley; J. P. Benham, Millet.

## A Genuine Diamond — The most highly prized of all precious stones

Always admired and treasured since they were first found — they are more highly valued today than ever before.

Come in and inspect our diamond rings — you will be surprised at their beauty, perfection and quality.

We have a wonderful selection — both for men and women.



HENRY BIRKS SONS, Ltd.  
Diamond Merchants  
CALGARY



## ROBIN HOOD FLOUR



ROBIN HOOD FLOUR is tested hourly in laboratory and bake-shop, right at the mills, to make certain that it is up to the highest standard before it is delivered to you.



# The JUNIOR U.F.A. CONFERENCE

Juniors' Annual Meeting Strenuous Week of Work and Play—Business Session Evidence of Good Work Done by Junior Locals

(By Miss E. M. Hull, Junior Secretary)

June 15th and 16th saw, in all parts of the Province, the joyful return home of weary but happy young travellers. These were the representatives of Junior Locals throughout the Province returning from the Conference held in Edmonton. They had spent a busy week, work and play so filling the day that little time was left for rest, and now, tired out with their strenuous time, feeling just a little bit home-sick for Mother and Father, yet a little sad at having had to bid so many new-found friends "Good-bye," the happiness felt on seeing the old friends waiting to welcome the wanderer home, the joy at seeing the old, familiar places, made real the fact that the week had become but a memory, a glorious, inspiring memory, it is true, but still—just a memory. We hope the young people will not let that memory fade, but will carry it with them always, striving to reach the ideals, the high places, of which we learned so much.

The old weather man was kind to us during our stay at the University and while the rest of the Province was treated to liberal sprinklings, Edmonton basked in a glorious sunshine. As a result, only those times when the nature of the lesson made it impossible for the young people to be outside, were they kept indoors.

## DELEGATES FRATERNIZE ON JOURNEY

The fun began on the journey down for a good many of the delegates, as some forty of them happened to go down on the same train and all gathered in the same coach and were well acquainted by the time Strathcona was reached. After arriving at the University, and during the waiting for the dinner bell, baseball teams were organized and boys and girls had two enjoyable baseball games. In the evening, the University Orchestra kindly entertained the young people for about an hour.

During University Week, the day begins (except for "those heathen boys" who insist on playing football under the bedroom window at 5 a.m.) at 6-45 with

physical training. This year the girls were under Miss Burton, physical instructor at the Y.W.C.A. of Edmonton, who became quite popular with the young ladies, and the boys were taken for "p. t." by Mr. Thomas of the University who was considered a good scout but rather too fond of long tramps before breakfast.

After "p. t." and breakfast the first day Mr. McAllister took charge of the boys and Miss Montgomery the girls, and the rules of the week were outlined to each group. Miss Montgomery makes a splendid leader and endeared herself to all by her tactfulness and kindness. Mr. McAllister proved himself well able to manage his part of the work.

The day's studies began with "Morning Talks," the first three given by Mr. Ottewell after which Mr. D. E. Cameron took this particular part of the day's proceedings in charge. These morning talks will long remain in the memory of those who heard them and will be an inspiration to greater things all through life.

The subjects taken up by the girls during the week were Home Economics under the capable Miss Patrick and her assistant, Miss Prevey, and Home Nursing under Miss Conroy. Perhaps one of the greatest opportunities given the girls was the chance of trying for the St. John's Ambulance Diploma. This course usually takes six weeks but our young girls were not daunted by the shortness of time and eleven of them tried the examinations for this diploma. Four passed and they deserve much credit for this.

The boys were given instructions in Field Husbandry and Animal Husbandry under the Professors at the University, and we feel sure that these lectures will prove very beneficial to the boys in helping them carry on, in a practical, efficient manner, farming operations at home.

Friday, special street cars took the girls and boys on a tour of inspection.

The Government Elevators (where everything of interest in the cleaning and handling of wheat was explained), the Woodland Dairy (where the whole plant was thoroughly inspected) and the Great West Garment factory, were the places visited.

Saturday morning after visiting the Parliament Buildings a shopping expedition was arranged and in the afternoon the Junior Business Session was held.

## EFFICIENT BUSINESS SESSION

One realized, after attending the business session, just how much good the Junior Locals throughout the Province are doing. The program was carried out in such an efficient, business-like way that it was hard to realize that those responsible were really "Juniors," all under twenty-five years of age. Charlie Mills was the unanimous choice of the Conference for a second term as President, and Miss Molly Coupland, as Vice-President, received a like honor. The newly elected Directors are: Frances Fry, of Waskatenau, for Athabasca; Will Samis, of Nampao, for East and West Edmonton; R. Critchlow, of Barrhead, Peace River; Vernon Gilpin, of Viking, for Vegreville; Esther I. Strandquist, of Stettler, for Camrose; Arthur Rasmussen, Wetaskiwin, for Wetaskiwin; Jos. H. Whitaker, Huxley for Red Deer; Wm. Miller, Rosyth, for Battle River; Rose Morsett, of Milo, for Bow River; Meg. Fairweather, of Calgary, for East and West Calgary; Greta Isaacs, of Consort, for Acadia; Stanley Strang, of Claresholm, for Macleod; Molly Coupland of Lethbridge, for Lethbridge.

In the evening we all went to the Capitol Theatre where the picture and short turns were very much enjoyed.

Sunday services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Mitchell and after Chapel the young people enjoyed a walk around the grounds. In the afternoon Mrs. Ottewell kindly invited the girls to tea and Mrs. McEachern did the same for the boys. In the evening Mr. Vernon Barford



1927 JUNIOR CONFERENCE



entertained us most delightfully with organ selections.

Monday morning the last lessons were given, and it was with great regret that the young people realized that the week was almost over. In the afternoon the Kiwanis Club sent cars to take the young people around the city. The drive ended at Government House, where, after a walk through the gardens, the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Egbert entertained at tea. The boys and girls went into raptures over the beautiful rooms and all felt that this had been one of the most delightful afternoons spent during the week. In the evening a radio concert was broadcast, when the Senior Committee had an opportunity of telling the listeners-in just what the University Week means to our young people.

The afternoon of the last day was spent in sports when the North clearly demonstrated their superiority over the South in this line.

#### CLOSING BANQUET AND DANCE

The most eagerly looked-forward to event of the whole week took place Tuesday evening when the closing banquet and dance was held. The large dining-room was tastefully decorated with lilacs and carragana flowers. Mr. Otte-well, toastmaster, after the toast "To the King" called on Mrs. F. E. Wyman to give the toast to "The Province". This was responded to by Premier Brownlee. The young people in attendance this year were extremely fortunate in having this opportunity of hearing Mr. Brownlee speak, as it is the first time he has ever attended a Junior U.F.A. banquet. Mr. Charlie Mills, President of the Junior Branch, proposed the toast to the University which was responded to by Dean Kerr. The toast to the visitors was given by Mr. McAllister and fittingly responded to by Miss Molly Coupland and Mrs. R. B. Gunn. After the banquet the tables were cleared away and dancing was enjoyed for the rest of the evening.

One of the most pleasing half-hours during the week was the evening sing-song conducted by Mr. H. P. Brown. Especially delightful was this when the girls sang and the boys whistled.

Another item on the program which produced a great deal of fun was the public speaking contest. We hope that this will be on the program next year and that the young people will come prepared to take part. The highest marks for this year were won by Miss Mabel Geary and Miss Mary Solorenko.

People who have never attended this Annual Conference, nor seen any one who has, may wonder what good just one week at the University could possibly do for the young people. But those in charge know that this one week is worth all the care and trouble that is taken, for they can see the changes that take place in the young people after a day or two spent at the University, and they realize that the spirit of service and co-operation with which the boys and girls are so thoroughly imbued during their stay will prove an influence all through life.

#### A CHANGE

"Why do you feed every tramp that comes along?" said the husband, peevishly. "They never do anything for you."

"No," responded his wife, "but it's some satisfaction to see a man eat a meal without finding fault with the cooking."  
—Exchange.

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## Cracking the Liberal Whip-Lash Over Alberta

By BERT HUFFMAN

The recent session of Dominion Parliament had just ended. My friend, a staunch Liberal, and I were discussing the results in a Calgary restaurant. He was criticising the U.F.A. members of Parliament for what he termed their 'poor' showing for the people of the Province. "No other group of men in Parliament" he declared, "had secured as little legislation for their constituents as the U.F.A. group."

If this man were not a well-known and influential member of the Alberta Liberal party I would not quote his words. Any Liberal can talk. It is a Liberal trade-mark. But this man is prominent in all Calgary Liberal meetings, although he does not reside in the city. He is always a delegate. He always takes an active part. He always agrees with whatever the party does. He is often on important committees. He is truly and prominently representative of the party in Alberta, and for this reason I take his words to be an index to the general trend of Liberal sentiment in the Province.

So when he directly and harshly arraigned the U.F.A. members for not getting more legislation for the Province of Alberta, and boldly made the boast that the people at large would soon become weary of this "do-nothing bunch," as he called them, in a Liberal Parliament, I sat up and took notice.

He broadly predicted that at the next election the people of Alberta would elect a full Liberal delegation to Ottawa, so that the Province would be recognized as a part of the Liberal machine and "given" legislation as a reward for throwing overboard the U.F.A. members. In other words, he declared that U.F.A. members, no matter how just their claim or how eloquent their appeal, could never hope to secure any iota of needed legislation for the Province of Alberta, with a strong Liberal Government at Ottawa.

His means of securing needed legislation for Alberta was to punish the Province by denying it its just rights, until it became Liberal in politics. The way to punish people for being U.F.A. voters and supporters, was to deny them any recognition in Federal Parliament.

He said that the people of the Province would ultimately become tired and ashamed of sending U.F.A. members to Ottawa year after year without getting legislation, appropriations, recognition or even decent treatment. In disgust at the humiliating position of the Province the people, he predicted, would turn Liberal in order to secure their just legislative rights.

For an hour or more I listened to this Liberal whip cracking over the heads of the independent voters of the Province of Alberta. And when he had finished I told him that his dissertation on Liberal policy and principles had done more in one hour to make me forever a supporter and defender of the U.F.A. faith than all the printing presses and all the libraries in the Dominion could have done in seven years.

If I had ever had in my mind the least lingering doubt about the drastic need for political reform in Western

Canada, his talk blotted out that doubt and left me an eternal enemy of old party politics, coercion, trickery and bigotry.

If I was a thoughtful, earnest member of the U.F.A. voting unit in Alberta, when I sat down with this Liberal spell-binder, I was a red-eyed, uncompromising, unreasoning, fight-till-I-die fanatic for U.F.A. principles when I arose from this morbid feast of political cowardice and cant.

I would rather send back a U.F.A. delegation to Ottawa for a century, without ever receiving a penny of appropriations, a solitary place on a committee, or even a decent seat in parliament, than to surrender to such flagrant, cowardly, bigoted coercion of an intelligent people, by any party.

It would be a greater shame to Alberta to surrender to this proffered Liberal sop, in exchange for its independent soul, than it would be to be forever unrepresented at Ottawa.

And the Liberal machine or any other old foggy political machine, vastly misjudges the character of the people of Alberta, if it thinks it can whip U.F.A. voters into line with a threat of prolonged isolation and punishment. Such a threat will multiply the U.F.A. vote in the next election, until every member from Alberta will either be a U.F.A. member or a member of some group with which the U.F.A. may co-operate in the election.

My honest guess is that every member in the next Dominion election in Alberta will be either Labor or U.F.A. We are not trading immortal principles for partisan sop. The Liberal machine may buy the Maritimes with a gift of the people's hard earned tax money. But the West is of a different type of manhood and womanhood.  
Langdon, May 30, 1927.

## Correspondence

J. S. EWART, K.C., AND  
CONFEDERATION

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

What a contrast, with respect to reasons for jubilation, between Rumania and Canada! After many years of political subordination, the plucky little Balkan state declared its independence—10th May, 1877; nobly and successfully fought its war of emancipation; and, despite the thwartings of some of the Powers, made good its declaration. On the fiftieth anniversary of their assumption of sovereignty, Rumanians were well justified in giving expression to their self-laudatory panegyrics in such noisy fashions as they deemed appropriate.

What of Canada? In 1841, two of the British North American Provinces became one. And in 1891 nobody proposed the explosion of a five-cent firecracker to commemorate the event. In 1867, three of the Provinces (Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick) became a federation (not a confederation). And everybody is now asked to join in commemorative appreciation of the event. What happened?

Civil war was raging in the United States. The Trent affair had brought the United Kingdom and the United States to the brink of hostilities, leaving a tension that, when the civil war closed, might have united the American armies in a northern march. Recognizing that in such case the United States would have the immense advantage of close contact with the fighting ground, some British statesmen were disposed to sever British connection with our Provinces—to throw us to the wolves—while others urged federal union as an aid in military organization. Only a few years previously (13th August, 1852) Disraeli, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, when referring to a fishery difficulty between Canada and the United States, had said: "These wretched colonies, too, will all be independent in a few years, and are a millstone round our necks."

While these considerations applied to all the Provinces, the functioning of the constitution of Canada was approaching a state of deadlock. D'Arcy McGee well said that "Events stronger than advocacy, events stronger than men," made federation necessary. George Brown said, "Something must be done. We cannot stand still." And the only thing to be done was to arrange as large a federation as possible.

### Achievement of a Few Canadians

But the achievement was that of a few Canadians, who, although helped and even urged on by British Governors, were impeded by popular indifference, and, to some extent, by opposition. It was in no sense a national movement. In New Brunswick, the proposal was submitted to popular vote, and defeated, that being in accordance with the earlier view of the Governor.

"A visit to England and communications with Mr. Cardwell, the Colonial Secretary, altered his opinion, and in 1866 he exerted himself with such effect that as the result of some rather arbitrary conduct he was enabled to form a pro-Confederation ministry, which on appealing to the people was sustained by a large majority." (Parkin, *Sir John A. Macdonald*, p. 122).

In Nova Scotia, the people had no opportunity of declaring their views until after the British Parliament had passed the federation bill. But at the ensuing elections, both Federal and Provincial, the electors, in overwhelming majority, denounced the whole thing, and the local government, by deputation to London, made strenuous effort to secure the release of their Province. Canadians, too, were deprived of their right to express their views, for Mr. John A. Macdonald (the leading spirit in the movement) was doubtful as to how they might vote. Writing to Mr. Leonard Tilley, he said:

"It appears to me to be important that the bill should not be finally settled until just before the meeting of the British Parliament. The measure must be carried *per saltum* and no echo of it must reverberate through the British Provinces until it becomes law." (*ibid.*, 125).

The achievement, therefore, was one of purely personal character, John A. Macdonald, Georges E. Cartier, Charles Tupper, Leonard Tilley and George Brown being the protagonists.

"On July 1st," wrote Sir George Parkin, "the new Dominion came into being. Ontario was jubilant, Quebec doubtful and expectant, New Brunswick sullen, Nova Scotia rebellious. Many of the newspapers in the Maritime Provinces came out that day with



their columns draped in black." (*ibid.*, 129).

The attitude of the United States and the United Kingdom, and the approaching deadlock in Canada, were the chief factors in the situation. Of these nobody proposes jubiliatory commemoration. "Events" made action necessary. "Something" had to be done. And done it was. All honor to the doers. But the constitution of 1867 is only a temporary affair. Already, in some respects, it is out of date. At best, it, like its predecessors of 1791 and 1841, is but an episode in the history of our political elevation. A few years more and the latest of the enshrinements of Canadian subordination will have been superseded by something not less honorable than the constitution of Rumania. And it is worth while noting that, with the exception of a few square miles in Honduras and the Guianas, Canada is the only territory in North or South America that has not emerged from its pristine subordination — **THE ONLY COUNTRY THAT HAS NO CONTROL OVER ITS WAR AND PEACE RELATIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES.** When the day of our emancipation arrives, we shall still be fifty years from a warranted national Jubilee.

JOHN S. EWART.

Ottawa, 15th June.

#### SUGGESTS "JUBILEE RESOLVE"

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

Canada is now in her Jubilee Year, her sixtieth birthday, and when we look back and realize what has been accomplished, with such a large country to govern we naturally think what more can be done in the future. But since the last great struggle that nearly wrecked civilization, Canada has accomplished a great deal. Co-operation in Canada has taken a forward bound, a leading step, and now when Canada's Jubilee is about to take place she should, with all her good judgment and fair consideration, endeavor to co-operate with all nations and creeds.

Canada has large tracts of land, timber, minerals, oils and agricultural products. And with the large quantity and excellent quality she has she can, if she will, create trade and peace through co-operation and through co-operation with other countries we keep peace, we live and let live.

Canada has not a fort to guard herself with and does she need them? Not if co-operation marks her trade policy; she gives all an even chance.

And now let us co-operate and help keep the peace as citizens of civilization; and if Canada's people make a vow not to let a slight provocation raise their ire they will have taken another lead in better civilization and closer relationship between mankind. May it be "Canada's Jubilee Resolve" not to be the first to raise an angry sword and seek to cleave its way to what it wants rather than to co-operate in trade with our fellow men and to give something for equal return.

J. E. ORN,

Millet, Alta., June 20th, 1927.

#### BOOKLET ON WIREWORMS

A life history of the wireworm, a study of its increase in abundance, and a description of control measures are the chief features of a new University bulletin. It is entitled "Wireworms of Alberta (A Preliminary Report)" and is written by E. H. Strickland, of the Department of Entomology. Copies may be secured from the Department of Extension, University of Alberta, Edmonton.



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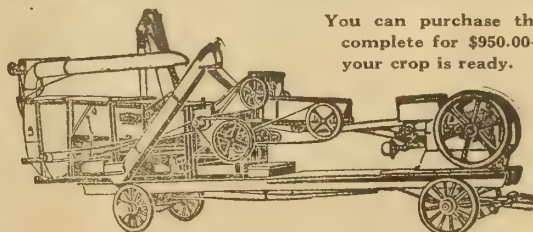
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# NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

## VICE-PRESIDENT SPEAKS AT HOLBORN PICNIC

Holborn U. F. A. Local held a picnic on May 24th, writes Reuben Larsen, secretary, at which "Mr. H. E. G. H. Scholefield gave a very interesting talk on U.F.A. work. For this we gained three new members at our last meeting, and prospects of more.

"The business men of Stony Plain and a few in Edmonton were very generous in donating prizes for foot races, horse races, Ford races, team pulling, tug of war, horse shoe game, and shooting gallery. The net proceeds of the day were \$214.35, which are to be devoted to clearing off the debt on the Hall."

## U.F.A. SUNDAY AT BATTLE RIVER

In spite of a cloudy sky and fitful showers, a very large crowd attended the annual U.F.A. gathering at the picnic grounds on Battle River, north of Castor, on U.F.A. Sunday. About 200 automobiles were parked on the grounds, as well as numerous buggies. The singing was led by the community choir, and the Alliance band gave several selections during the afternoon.

Rev. Mr. Dorrian, of Alliance, conducted the service and gave a forceful address. Mr. Lew Hutchison, Wheat Pool director, also spoke.

## A PLEA FOR THE AGED

"Old Timer" is the signature of a letter to *The U.F.A.*, unfortunately too long to print in full, dealing with the discussion in the Provincial Legislature last spring on old age pensions.

"It seems strange that old people should be turned down in their last years," says "Old Timer," who has lived in the West since 1862. "Where are the old grandpa and grandma that used to take the big arm chair? The young people of today don't think of those things. What they want is an auto so they can ride on the roads the old men have built with ox-carts. . . . If war was declared there would be no amendments; we could go and fight and be forced to, and there would be enough money for medals and pensions. But how about the old farmer that fought the dry elements and adversity?"

## BATTLE RIVER CONVENTION

The annual convention of the Battle River U. F. A. Federal Constituency Association will be held at Wainwright on Monday, July 18th. Robert Gardiner, M.P. for Acadia, will speak.

## CO-OPERATIVE SCHOOL IN FORMER ROYAL CASTLE

In the former castle of the Empress Maria Theresa in Vienna, Austrian co-operators have opened their first school, with 31 working-class students of both sexes in attendance. The castle is now used for the Arbeiter Hochschule, the labor college of the Austrian trade union, socialist and co-operative movement. Only students between the ages of 22 and 30 are admitted to the co-operative school. The subjects taught include the theory and practice of co-operation, economics, co-operative law, bookkeeping, co-operative finance and propaganda.

## GIROUXVILLE LOCAL ORGANIZED

Twenty paid up members have signed the roll of the new Girouxville Local, organized by Charles Vos, who was elected secretary. E. Balenger is president.

## NEW LOCAL HAS GOOD MOTTO

"I want to be prosperous and like to see my neighbor as prosperous as I am" is the motto of the newly organized Green Valley Local, in Wetaskiwin constituency. H. A. Vath and Wm. F. Bergstede are the officers.

## BUYS OUT SHAREHOLDERS

A significant step in effecting complete consumers' control of a co-operative has been recently taken by the Failsworth Co-operative Society in England. This society has removed control from the holders of share-capital as such, altering its rules so that the voting at its meetings is done by those members who are customers. This step was made possible by the fact that the auditors' report showed the co-operative to be in a position to pay its shareholders out in full and still retain its premises, stock and business.

## FARM CO-OPERATIVE SALES, U.S., NEAR BILLION MARK

A striking increase in the co-operative sales and purchases of farmers between 1919 and 1924 is revealed in the recently published 1925 farm census of the United States compiled by the Department of Commerce. The value of farm products sold co-operatively in 1924 was \$857,652,166—compared with \$721,983,639 in

1919. These figures, however, do not give an adequate idea of the real increase, for farm prices had in the meantime declined about 36 per cent. Had the 1924 co-operative sales of farm products been at 1919 prices they would have amounted to \$1,335,000,000. This indicates an increase of probably 85 per cent. in the quantity of farm goods sold on a co-operative basis.

An increase of about 23 per cent. in co-operative purchases by farmers, between 1919 and 1924, is indicated in a similar way. The value of supplies co-operatively purchased in 1924 was \$75,932,799—compared with \$84,615,669 in 1919. But at 1919 prices the goods purchased co-operatively by farmers in 1924 would have cost at least \$104,000,000.

## CO-OPERATIVE BOOK SHOP

A successful first year of existence has just been celebrated by the Denver, Colorado, co-operatives, operating the Co-operative Book Shop. More than 87 per cent. was earned on capital during its first ten months. After deducting the regular 8 per cent. dividend on capital, half the remainder of the surplus was set aside as a reserve for expansion, and 5 per cent. of the total surplus was voted into an educational fund. This left still enough over for an 8 per cent. patronage dividend.

"Starting with assets of \$46.50 in cash received from sales of shares," says the annual report, "we have built up a \$700 business in ten months, absorbed the inevitable losses incident to inexperienced management, and now show current assets of \$254.19, while our liabilities are only \$85.10."

## "Hands Off China" Is Demand of McMurray and Waterways Local

Northern U.F.A. Local Unanimously in Favor of Allowing Chinese to Work out Own Destiny in Own Way

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

I am instructed to submit for publication the following resolution which was passed unanimously at the last meeting of this Local.

WHEREAS, the exploiters of China, the imperialists of Britain, France and the United States are at this moment carrying on a military intervention to subdue the Chinese masses, with the possibilities of a new world war,

AND WHEREAS, the Chinese people are waging a struggle for their independence for which the farmers and workers of Canada have the deepest sympathy,

AND WHEREAS, the Chinese people demand that the Imperialists allow them to freely develop their own lives and manage their own affairs,

AND WHEREAS, the farmers and workers movement of Canada is vitally interested in the victory of the Chinese Nationalists,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that this Local goes on record as favoring the following demands,

1. The cancellation of all treaties humiliating to China and cancellation of the privilege of extra-territoriality for foreigners,
2. Payment of an indemnity for the dead and to the injured and for the property destroyed.
3. The withdrawal of the Imperialist armed forces and a policy of "HANDS OFF CHINA."

Yours fraternally,

McMurray, Alta.

B. H. BELL, Secretary-Treasurer,  
McMurray and Waterways Local, No. 291.



For the man who  
Rolls his own



## Wet Wheat

The advent of the combined harvester has speeded up harvesting operations beyond the most vivid dreams of a few decades ago and created a demand for storage and drying facilities, because elevators this year will be flooded beyond capacity with consequent glutting of the market and reduction in price. This condition requires more adequate storage and drying equipment on the farm, to realize most from your crop.

The latest methods developed by private and government research have been collected in a little book which shows the various methods of handling grain and gives the plans for quickly building a grain drying mechanism into any farm granary.

There is no charge for the book, and it may be secured by addressing the Farm Service Dept. of the Link Mfg. Co., Portage la Prairie, Man.

## HAIL

Place your insurance with a Western Farmers' Company

### FARMERS' FIRE and HAIL INSURANCE COMPANY

Policies fully guaranteed by  
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY  
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A British Company with Assets exceeding \$40,000,000.00.  
INSURE WITH OUR LOCAL AGENT.

## CONTEST CLOSES JULY 30th, 1927

BEAUTY IS ONLY SKIN DEEP!

20.8.1.20.-9.19.-4.16.5.5.  
-5.14.7.8.21.15-6.18.15.-13.5

*Solve this Puzzle!*

**\$1500.**

**CASH**

PRIZES

What did Fred Reply?

NOTE.—Any person who solves 4 or more words correctly will receive an IMMEDIATE award in addition to any other prize they may win.

### The Picture Described

As you can see, in the picture shown Mary and Fred are holding hands as Marys and Freds have always done. Fred has been whispering sweet nothings to Mary which prompts Mary to remark "Beauty is only skin deep." Fred replies—Well, just what does Fred reply that makes Mary smile? There are six words in the reply. Each group of numbers represents a word. Number the Alphabet from A to Z. A is No. 1, B-2, C-3, and so on. The first word is "That", it is properly spelt. The first letter of the other words is in its proper place but the remaining letters are misplaced. Can you solve Fred's reply?

### Rules of Contest

- 1—Use a square sheet of paper and pen and ink, write on one side of paper only.
- 2—Write your name and address on top Right-hand corner (state whether Mr., Mrs. or Miss). Write name and date of this newspaper at top left-hand corner. Write your answer in middle of paper.
- 3—Nothing else should appear on the paper. If you wish to say anything else, use another sheet.
- 4—Employees of ATLANTIC MILLS and their relatives are barred from this contest.
- 5—Only ONE entry will be accepted from a household.

### \$1,500 Cash in Prizes

1st Prize .....	\$1,000 Cash	4th Prize .....	\$ 25 Cash
2nd Prize .....	\$ 200 Cash	5 Prizes \$10 ea.	\$50 Cash
3rd Prize .....	\$ 75 Cash	30 Prizes \$5 ea.	\$150 Cash

### Not a Selling Contest

YOU WILL POSITIVELY NOT BE ASKED TO SELL ANYTHING FOR US in order to win any of the Big Cash Prizes offered above.

When we receive your entry, we will advise you of the number of points you have gained and ask you to fulfill ONE simple condition.

YOU DO NOT OBLIGATE YOURSELF TO DO ANYTHING FOR US BY SENDING IN AN ANSWER TO THIS PUZZLE. Contest closes July 30, 1927. It costs nothing to send in an entry.

Our object in holding this Contest and giving prizes amounting to \$1,500 cash is to further advertise our trade name "ATLANTIC-MAID". There are still many communities in Canada where "Atlantic-Maid" goods have not yet been sold. We want to reach those communities and give the people the opportunity of finding out for themselves that the name "Atlantic-Maid" stands for Uniform High Quality combined with Reasonable Prices.

This Advertisement May Not Appear Again

Rush Your Answer To-day - - - Send Stamp for Reply  
Atlantic Mills, Dept. 192 145 Wellington St. W., Toronto 2, Ont.



## Wheat Pool Brevities

### VOTING FOR DELEGATES

A list of nominations for Wheat Pool delegates appears in this issue of *The U.F.A.* Ballots will shortly be sent out to all members. The names of the nominees will be printed on these ballots and members are to vote on the proportional representation plan, that is by means of a figure 1 after first choice, 2 after second choice, and so on. These ballots must be returned before July 31. See that your ballot is properly marked and back in head office on time.

\* \* \*

A feature of the last few days has been the large number of farmers who are joining the Pool by signing First Series contracts. On Friday, June 24th, a large number of these contracts were received and last month the total number joining the Pool was many times what it was for the same month last year.

\* \* \*

R. O. German addressed meetings at Craigmyle and Delia and states that the Pool members in those districts are standing solidly behind their organization.

\* \* \*

F. Inglis, of Redlands, signed up 400 acres under a Second Series contract; Arthur Grobe, of Ogden, 640 acres; and F. H. Blair, of Carmangay, 800 acres.

\* \* \*

A few Second Series contracts from Namaka: Smitton & Fawkes, 500 acres; Emil Matschuk, 350 acres; L. O. Wheeler, 500 acres.

### BRITISH MILLING INDUSTRY UNPROFITABLE IN 1926

Herbert O. Williams, United States Consul at Liverpool, reports that the milling industry in Great Britain experienced an unprofitable year in 1926. In view of this report the claims of certain Canadian millers that the Canadian Wheat Pool has been, in effect, subsidizing British millers appears to be inconsistent.

### PRICE FIXING IN NEW ZEALAND

"A development of outstanding importance in the foreign situation as affecting United States markets is the abandonment of price fixing by the New Zealand Dairy Produce Export Control Board. This step was taken on March 14 after a combination of unfortunate developments had forced upon the Board at least a temporary change of policy.

"The difficulties met by the Control Board go back to the strike of British seamen during the fall and winter of 1925-26 which did much to break up the shipping schedule of the Board almost at its inception. The result was a serious accumulation of stocks at the peak of last season's production. Scarcely had the depressing influence of these accumulations been overcome when the general strike in Great Britain in May, 1926, followed by the prolonged coal miners' strike, depressed the English butter and cheese markets. It is not surprising, therefore, that misunderstanding of the effects of control should have arisen, with the accumulation of supplies and depression in prices being attributed largely to the policy of the Board.

"Since the middle of March the new program has involved the releasing weekly of a portion of the accumulated and available stocks for sale at competitive

prices. The quantity proposed to be released weekly up to the end of June is 90,000 boxes or some 5,000,000 pounds. It is stated officially that the stocks in London on March 14th amounted to 23,327,000 pounds of butter and 29,120,000 pounds of cheese. The published programs of the Board for the allocation of present supplies together with those produced through the remainder of the season provides for the disposal of all accumulations in London of butter by the middle of June and of cheese somewhat earlier."—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

### WHEAT POOL KEPT THIS MAN ON HIS FARM

J. B. Craik, of Tees, called into the Wheat Pool head office in Calgary, a few days ago, to testify to the benefit the Pool has been to him. Mr. Craik signed a contract when the Pool was first formed and withdrew under the optional clause because he had to go to the United States in the fall of 1923 and needed all the money he could get from his crop.

"They trimmed me for the last time that year," Mr. Craik said and the following year he signed a contract, but his crop was hailed out. The year after that he suffered from hail again, but had some low-grade wheat. This he brought to the elevator and the agent offered him 40c a bushel for it, under the impression that it was non-pool wheat. The wheat was delivered to the Pool, however, and the initial payment was 39½c, the first interim payment 20c, the second payment 20c and the third payment 2½c. It does not require much figuring to find out the profit the Pool made for this member.

"I bought my land when the prices were at the peak," Mr. Craik said, "And if it were not for the Wheat Pool I would have been 'crowded off' the land. It has enabled me to stay on my farm."

Mr. Craik just recently underwent an operation. He claims that if there had been no Pool he would not have been able to afford the expense of this operation. He has signed a Second Series contract. "I thought I had better do so before I had the operation, in case I did not recover," Mr. Craik said.

### CANADA'S PRINCIPAL INDUSTRY

For a large section of the Canadian people wheat is a permanent and absorbing interest. At certain seasons of the year—the spring seeding and the harvest—it commands general attention everywhere. So sharply does the good or ill fortune of the prairie farmer react upon the great producing centres elsewhere in Canada, that none can ignore his prospects. They are—or might well be—the personal concern of the business man in his office and the workman in the factory. When western agriculture prospers, collections improve and credit is easier, sales increase and contentment is general. When it fails to prosper, sales diminish, debt repayment is delayed, industry generally suffers and idle workers walk the streets.

So it is that "The Purchasing Power of Wheat," serves as a rough and ready barometer of business. It is a healthy sign that the curve recording this series is and has been for many months above the average for the five years 1921-1925. —June review of Canadian Commerce by the Bank of Nova Scotia.

### CRAIGMYLE CONVENTION

To Officers and Members of all Locals in the Craigmyle District, U.F.A. Association:

Please note that the next Convention of the above Association will be held in the Fleming Hall Hanna, on Saturday, July 23rd, commencing at 2 p.m. sharp.

This will be a very interesting convention as both R. Gardiner, M.P. and G. A. Forster, M.L.A., have been invited to attend and give their reports of the last session of both Houses of Parliament. Please make an effort to have as many as possible of the people of your district attend on this occasion.

Yours fraternally,

J. K. SUTHERLAND.

Hanna, Alta.

Secy.-Treas.

### TO HANDLE BIG RUSSIAN HARVEST

The formation of a special grain center in the Soviet Union last summer known as Khlebocentr was necessitated by the rapid growth of co-operative grain marketing, according to M. Lulinsky, director of Selskossyoy America in New York, American trading agency of the Russian agricultural co-operatives. Khlebocentr was started by 47 organizations of agricultural co-operatives uniting over 1,800,000 farms. "The grain marketed co-operatively in Soviet Russia proper has increased from 5,350,000 bushels in 1922-23 to 86,700,000 bushels last year," Lulinsky said: "during the present year over 100,000,000 bushels will be handled by the co-operative. The new organization will bring much greater elasticity and efficiency to the problem of co-operative grain-marketing.

"About 50 per cent of the grain purchases of Khlebocentr are made on commission for the State Bank (which runs a chain of grain elevators), the consumers' co-operatives and the State Grain Corporation. Khlebocentr will be active in grain export operations.

"The membership of the agricultural co-operatives of the Soviet Union is now about 7,500,000. It has nearly tripled during the past two years."

### TRAVELLING CLINIC STILL BUSY

The travelling clinic of the Provincial Health Department has served six districts in the Province since May 15th, its progress having been hindered to some extent by unfavorable weather and bad roads. During the 24 days covered in the recent report of those in charge of the clinic, a total of 530 examinations have been made, 159 operations for tonsils and adenoids have been performed and prescriptions have been issued and treatments advised in 129 cases.

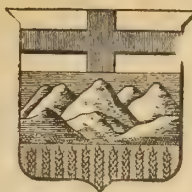
It is the purpose of the Government to place this service within the reach of everyone in the districts visited, at the lowest possible cost, and it is interesting in this connection to note that the services of the clinic to date have been fully self supporting.

Over 30,000,000 bushels of wheat were shipped from the Port of Montreal in May, 1927.

The final payment return by the Oklahoma Cotton Pool this year will be at least twice as great as the price paid for the same grades of cotton on the streets last autumn.



The Province



of Alberta

HAS AWAITING DEVELOPMENT

# The Resources of an Empire

**AREA**—254,000 square miles, twice as large as the British Isles, larger than France or Germany. Population 2.3 to the square mile, compared with 389 per square mile in the British Isles, 184 in France and 328 in Germany.

**AGRICULTURAL LANDS**—More than 60,000,000 acres of fertile lands capable of development, of which less than one-fifth is cultivated.

**IRRIGATION LANDS**—One million acres now under irrigation, three million more capable of irrigation.

**COAL**—Largest coal resources of any similar area in the world; Alberta has 14 per cent. of the world's coal reserves; 72 per cent. of British Empire coal reserves and 87 per cent. of Canada's reserves.

**NATURAL GAS**—Four large fields now operating, supplying four cities and several towns with gas fuel.

**OIL**—Two producing fields, one containing the richest producing oil well in the world, bringing in 15,000 barrels monthly of

almost pure naphtha, in the Turner Valley. In the Wainwright field, wells producing 80 barrels a day of good crude petroleum, other wells promising. Other fields being developed.

**TIMBER**—60,000 square miles of merchantable timber, including 270,000,000 cords of pulpwood.

**TAR SANDS**—15,000 square miles of rich tar sands, suitable for paving material or oil extraction.

**OTHER MINERALS**—Include salt, bentonite, clay for ceramics, building stone, etc.

**WATER POWER**—Utilized and available estimated at 1,750,000 h.p.

**FISHERIES**—Extensive commercial fish possibilities. Annual production valued at \$400,000.

**FURS AND GAME**—Annual value furs and game, \$1,500,000.

**TOURIST ATTRACTIONS**—Three big mountain parks, including some of the most famous mountain resorts and scenery in the world.

## Twenty Years of Progress in Alberta

	1905	1926
Total value of agricultural products	\$20,000,000	\$264,000,000
Wheat production, bushels.....	3,000,000	113,120,000
Dairy products, value.....	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 23,000,000
Coal production, tons.....	931,000	6,117,000
Railway mileage.....	1,000	5,100
Population.....	200,000	608,000

## AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS IN ALBERTA

**N**O RECORD OF THE PROGRESS of the Dominion is complete without reference to the remarkable development along agricultural lines which has taken place in the West during the past two or three decades, and nowhere has this been more marked than in Alberta.

Occupying a unique place in the chain of sister provinces, Alberta extends on the West into the belt of mineral and forest wealth of the foothills and the Rockies, but her greatest claim to the attention of the world has been established by her contribution, in common with the other prairie provinces, to the world's food supply. Of the sixty million acres of productive agricultural lands within the boundaries of the province, little more than one-fifth has as yet been turned by the plow. Alberta's wheat and other cereal grains have established their supremacy in point of quality over all competitors and her fertile soil guarantees a bountiful yield for many years. Her vast range areas in the south and the park belt throughout the central part of the province offer unlimited opportunities in the many branches of farming with an assurance of prosperity which is constantly being appreciated by settlers from other less favored countries.

One of the greatest assets the province possesses is the almost unlimited expanse of land stretching far into the north into which the march of agriculture is steadily forcing the boundary of the productive area. Surveys of this part of Alberta show that there is still available for cultivation, thousands of acres of land quite as suitable for agricultural development as much of that more centrally located which is recognized as being unsurpassed in any part of the world.

The rapid growth of this young province is indicated by the volume and wealth of her agricultural production in 1926. Field crops and root and fodder crops from a cultivated area of 10,862,460 acres reached a total value of \$206,825,710.50, while dairy products worth \$21,820,000, livestock valued at \$24,000,000 and various other products including alfalfa seed, wool, honey, poultry and eggs, and game and furs contributed to the impressive total of \$263,913,260.50. When it is realized that in 1905, when Alberta became a province, the total value of her annual agricultural production was estimated at \$20,000,000, some idea will be gained of the tremendous strides made in this direction in a comparatively short period.

While Alberta is still a young province, she has rapidly passed through the pioneer stage which is peculiar to all new countries. Thousands of acres of range land have been transformed

into a grain-producing area, and of recent years there is a marked reduction in the average size of farms and a steadily growing tendency towards greater diversification of farming methods. In the wooded areas, land has been cleared of timber and around prairie farmsteads, trees have been planted; on every hand is seen the desire for more comfortable and more permanent farm homes which provide a sure basis for contentment and prosperity in any country.

Alberta farmers are profiting steadily from the development of co-operative marketing. The operation of the Canadian Wheat Pool which had its inception in this province, and the adoption of similar systems for the selling of livestock and dairy and poultry products, when combined with the advantages of cheap land and large scale production, have placed them in a particularly fortunate position. The products of Alberta farms have made for themselves an enviable reputation in the markets of the world. Alberta wheat and flour, beef, butter and bacon have stood the test, in the countries to which they are exported, of the keenest competition with the products of many lands, and the climate and fertile soil of the province work hand in hand with the farmer who is anxious to improve still further the quality of the products he raises for export.

Needless to say, there is no apparent limit to the agricultural wealth which increased rural population and careful farming methods will make available. Thousands of acres of productive raw land still await development, which will transform them into prosperous farming communities. Since Alberta became a province in 1905, her population has increased from less than 200,000 to well over 600,000, and at the present rate of settlement, a new and considerably higher mark will soon be set. Her wealth of opportunity in many lines of activity is beckoning thousands of newcomers who are quick to take advantage of the homes she offers. Some sixty per cent. of her people at the present time are of British origin, many other nationalities being represented in those who are leaving their homelands to accept the welcome she extends.

On reviewing the progress our province has made in the past, we, as citizens of Alberta, can look with every confidence to the future she holds out to us, and to those who will join us in building worthily on the foundations which have so truly been laid by our pioneers. Her opportunities are unbounded, her natural advantages are many and to those who will meet her conditions and face her problems with industry and initiative, a reward is sure in the achievement of prosperity and the building up of a splendid citizenship.

For information as to opportunities in the Province, write

**PUBLICITY BRANCH**

HON. GEORGE HOADLEY, Minister of Agriculture.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, CANADA

**GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA**

D. A. McCANNEL, Publicity Commissioner.



# Selling Canada's Pooled Wheat

By D. L. SMITH

## (Pool Publicity Branch)

In a discussion of the Canadian Wheat Pool's system of marketing, I could not do better than to begin by showing the disadvantages to the producer of marketing his grain through the regular channels.

The first important point to remember is that without the Pool the Canadian farmer has no alternative but to sell his grain through the grain exchanges, board of trade or merchants, at prices definitely set out by these bodies. The grain merchant has no particular interest in the price the producer receives for his commodity, as it must be remembered that the grain man has in mind a set earning which varies very little whether wheat is selling at \$1.50 per bushel or at \$1.00 per bushel.

## Responsibility for Low Prices

Before the inception of the Wheat Pool the Canadian farmer was bitter toward the organized grain trade. This, in my opinion, was somewhat unfair, because the responsibility for low prices must really be placed at the door of the producer. It is apparent that the grain trader with a margin in mind desires to keep selling as rapidly as the farmer delivers wheat. It is obvious that if one insists on flooding a market with two or three times as much wheat as it can absorb, prices are forced to a level where buyers are prepared to take on the surplus offerings. It is admitted that the law of supply and demand governs the trend of values to a great extent, and therefore, it is surely ordinary business sense to avoid, if possible, supplying a market with a larger quantity than there is an actual demand for. The disorganized farmer today is only interested in disposing of his grain and getting immediate returns for it; he gives no concern as to the effect his forced selling will have on world prices.

## Archaic Marketing System

The physical handling machinery built up by the grain trade is well nigh perfect, but, the system of marketing from a farmer's point of view is only fit for the middle ages. It was not difficult to see that unless some changes were made in the old form of marketing there would be little hope in sight for the producer; and one would always find, regardless of price, the same stampede year after year with a large part of the growers wanting to sell at the same time.

I think I am correct in stating that prior to 1924, about 70 per cent. of the Canadian crop was delivered and probably sold by the producer before the first of January. Imagine what this means on an available export crop of say 300,000,000 bushels. Two hundred and ten million bushels would be actually disposed of by the farmer in the period of three months. Not more than half of the 210,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat is required by the consumer in the months of October, November and December. Therefore, the farmers of Western Canada actually forced on a world's market 210,000,000 bushels, when the world's market could only comfortably absorb 100,000,000 bushels of our wheat. What hope then could there ever be of raising the price of wheat under such conditions?

The farmers of Western Canada were forced to do something to save themselves

and the Canadian Wheat Pool came into being, with 140,000 members at present.

## Pool Wheat Fed to Market

With the enormous quantity of grain handled by the organization, it is in a position at certain periods of the year to maintain complete control of the available Canadian surplus. It is true that the movement of grain from the country to terminal points during the first three months after harvest has not in any way been reduced, but the movement of wheat to a salable position does not have the slightest effect on market values. After all, the buyers know fairly accurately the amount of wheat available in Canada, so merely the change in position of stocks does not have any great bearing on prices. We do not interfere with the large movement; in fact, we encourage it so that we may have abundant supplies in proper position for our winter trade after the closing of navigation. There is a tremendous difference, as far as the market is concerned, between the rush movement of Pool Wheat and the wheat not under our control. Practically every bushel of non-Pool wheat is marketed immediately after it is delivered, whereas not a pound of Pool Wheat is sold until it is actually available for delivery, and then it is only fed out as it is wanted. To bear this out, in our handling of the 1925-26 crop of some 190,000,000 bushels of wheat from September 1925 to August 1926, we did not sell more than 20,000,000 bushels in any one month of the year. We do not adopt any definite policy as to quantity to be sold in any month, but our selling is governed entirely by demand, prices obtainable, and general world conditions.

## Strong Sales Position

With a very large proportion of non-Pool grain marketed before the first of

January and with our policy of conservative marketing, we usually find ourselves in the pleasant position after January first of being practically in control of the entire Canadian wheat surplus. This, of course, gives us a wonderful advantage, as our policy of securing as high a price as general world conditions warrant meets no interference by the selling of individual traders. This is a condition which we have experienced on the present crop and evidence of success in taking advantage of our control is shown in the premiums we are securing over other markets. The Minneapolis market, which has practically been on a domestic basis all season, with a protective tariff of 42 cents per bushel, quotes May wheat at 9½ cents under Winnipeg. Chicago also shows close to nine cents discount. Argentine Baurso wheat afloat is trading at 49/3 per quarter against our top grade for same position at 56/. This is 22 cents per bushel discount. Australian wheat afloat is trading at 53/6, or 7½ cents discount under our No. 1 Northern.

There must be some answer to this exceptional position for Canadian wheat. We know it is not because of any shortage of hard wheat, with Canada still having 70,000,000 bushels; and it is not on account of any shortage in other exporting countries or their prices would reflect accordingly. I think it is apparent that the only answer is that the marketing of Canadian wheat is under complete control and at no time is wheat allowed to go to a country, or even offered to a country, that is not interested in purchasing. In other words, we govern all our offers according to the demand, and many times during the past season we have been forced to withdraw our offers entirely for periods of from one to three days. The price of Canadian wheat during the past four months has only fluctuated about five cents per bushel. This indicates that if we are given full control we will have little difficulty in stabilizing prices.

## How Pool Wheat Moves

The three Provincial pools operate approximately 700 country elevators which are feeders to the Pool-owned terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, where we have a capacity of about 16,000,000 bushels. With these terminals, we are always assured of a steady supply of wheat and are in a position to load lake steamers without delay.

On account of the volume of wheat which we ship, we are able to secure lower lake freight rates than other shippers. We do not at any time misuse this power, believing that these lake carriers are entitled to a fair rate. However, since the Pool's inception, there have been no attempts by the lake carriers to boost their rates to abnormal levels. In fact, I am satisfied that this cannot occur, as our policy in shipping is to move large quantities when rates are reasonable, which places us in the position of not having to load when rates are high. This policy has gone a long way towards stabilizing lake freight rates.

To take care of our export trade, which has grown to very large proportions, grain is moved from Alberta to Vancouver and Prince Rupert, chiefly for our Oriental trade. Grain from Fort William and Port Arthur is moved direct to Montreal and Quebec as well as to the lake ports of McNicoll, Tiffin, Midland, Goderich, Owen Sound, Buffalo, Erie, Fairport, etc., where it is stored and moved according to our ocean tonnage bookings to the seaboard ports: Montreal, Halifax, West St. John, Portland, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, etc.

## THE STRENGTH OF CO-OPERATION

"The strength and effectiveness of co-operation is well illustrated in one of Aesop's Fables entitled 'The Father and His Sons': A father had a family of sons who were perpetually quarrelling among themselves. When he failed to heal their disputes by his exhortations he determined to give them a practical illustration of the evils of disunion; and for this purpose he one day told them to bring him a bundle of sticks. When they had done so he placed the faggot into the hands of each of them in succession and ordered them to break it into pieces. They each tried with all their strength and were not able to do it. He next unclosed the faggot and took the sticks separately, one by one, and again put them into their hands, on which they broke them easily. He then addressed them in these words: 'My sons, if you are of one mind and unite to assist each other, you will be as the faggot, uninjured by all the attempts of your enemies; but if you are divided among yourselves you will be broken as easily as these sticks.'

"Successful co-operative institutions have followed the teachings of this fable and it is well for all engaged in co-operative effort to heed its teachings."—*Hoard's Dairyman*.



We make it a point to keep large stocks of wheat of all grades at these various ports and are therefore always in a position to supply any market in Europe.

#### Ocean Tonnage Chartering

Offers of ocean tonnage come through to Winnipeg from our agents in New York, Montreal and London. We are the largest individual charterers of ocean tonnage in the market today. Therefore, we attract a very large percentage of the tonnage that is available for grains and, as a consequence, are often in a position to secure more favorable rates by our willingness to take on a large line of space. Control of a large volume is bound to place us at a distinct advantage over our competitors. This gives us an opportunity, through the different stages of the movement, to make various savings in costs; these may be on lake freights, storage at elevators, or ocean freights. Offices at Calgary and Vancouver handle our selling from the Pacific. In the East our offices at Port William, Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo and New York, keep our grain in our own care right through the seaboard. Every cent of these savings goes back to the producers, of course, and stands to the favor of the Pool system.

#### This Year's Exports

I think I am safe in saying that in this past year we will have marketed direct for export 75 per cent. of our total receipts of grain, which means exporting more than 140,000,000 bushels. To market this enormous quantity of wheat successfully we surrounded ourselves with the very best agents we could secure, and we believe that after three years' experience we have been successful and fortunate in our choices. We are represented in practically every importing country where we keep our agents supplied daily with either offers or quotations.

The number of our agents in the various countries is as follows: England 7, Ireland 2, Denmark 2, Italy 2, Germany 4, and one each in Scotland, Holland, Belgium, Norway, Sweden, Portugal, Greece, Switzerland, Mexico, Brazil and China. We have our own office in Paris, and are doing a very large trade with that country. Practically all the Manitoba wheat imported into France has been sold by the Canadian Wheat Pool. In Greece and Italy the Wheat Pool sells more than 80 per cent. of all the Canadian wheat handled.

This remarkable development in our export trade has in my mind, a great deal to do with the outstanding success of the Canadian Wheat Pool since it was organized. Our huge export trade enables us to distribute the wheat to the consumers as it is wanted, with the result that prices are not adversely affected. We have organized our own markets for our own commodities and, therefore, are not compelled to let the grain trade do the selling for us. We have little doubt that in a few years every bushel of wheat entrusted to the Pool will be marketed direct to Europe by the Pool, excepting, of course, the quantity of grain that must be supplied to the Canadian mills. When this has been accomplished, we will have gone a long way towards attaining the object we have in view.

#### Impossible To Obtain Exorbitant Prices

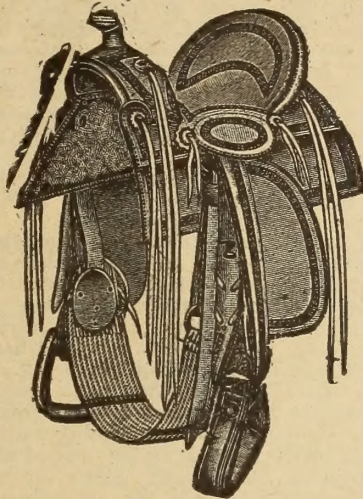
When one has the control of supplies from any particular country, great care must be exercised in the handling of that control. It must always be remembered that wheat is a world's commodity and although for a certain period an abnormal

## Two Supreme Bargains For July

Leather and Hides prices have advanced sharply of late and these advances will soon be reflected in all Harness and Leather Goods, but here is your opportunity to buy at a price much below today's value, to say nothing of what prices will be in a few weeks from now.

The very choicest of material and workmanship and each article must satisfy you that you have saved several dollars or I will refund your money.

**THESE PRICES ARE POSITIVELY ONLY GOOD FOR JULY.**



**No. 48 SADDLE**  
**GOING FOR ONLY \$24.00**

This Saddle is regularly sold at a far higher price but I will leave you to judge of the value when you see it.

It is made with a 12 inch bulge laced front, 13½ inch seat, 1½ inch stirrup leathers to buckle, felt lined skirts, steel horn leather covered, and all finished with a narrow embossed border. Wood stirrups.

**No. 100**  
**Without**  
**Breeching**  
**\$38.80**

**Add only**  
**\$1.75 per**  
**Set for Brass**  
**Ball Top**  
**Hames if**  
**Wanted**

**No. 101**  
**with**  
**Breeching**  
**\$50.50**

#### NOTE SIZES

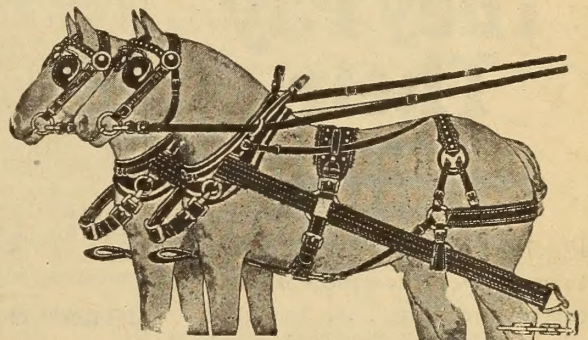
Bridles are 7-8 in. and brass spotted as shown.

Lines are 1 1-8 in., 21 ft. with snaps.

Breast Straps and Martin-gales are 1 3-4 in. with snaps and slides.

Traces are 2 inch 2 ply, 3 row sewn with rings.

Pads are heavy railroad style, brass spotted.



Breeching is five ring style with heavy folded seats and 1 inch strapping (no collars). All steel hames.

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See them on Display at both  
**CALGARY and EDMONTON**  
**EXHIBITIONS**

One equipped with Grain Swather  
and Pickup

One equipped with Stook Pickup.

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**Union Tractor & Harvester**  
**COMPANY LIMITED**  
**CALGARY ALBERTA**

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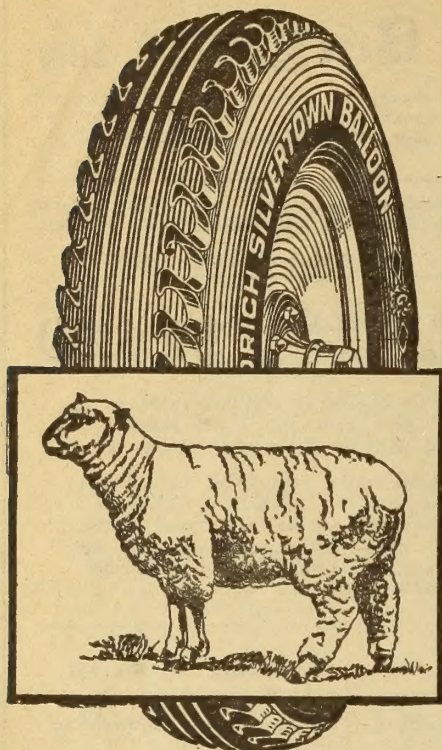
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Purebred animals and Silvertowns! One the result of long, careful breeding . . . the other of over 56 years' experience in making things from rubber.

It's the extra money-saving mileage they give that has won for Silvertowns their priceless reputation. Their unfailing dependability maintains and strengthens it.

And remember—Goodrich Tires are now made in Canada and cost no more than other tires. Priced to meet every purse at your nearest Goodrich dealer.

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**CORD TIRES**  
 "THEY PAY THEIR WAY"  
 CANADIAN GOODRICH COMPANY  
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 Kitchener, Canada

price could be exacted, still in the long run a reaction would come. The control of supplies should not be used for the purpose of extorting prohibitive prices but to regulate the movement, which is bound to have the natural effect of bringing about the actual true value of wheat. We cannot ever expect to get more than the true value. After all, the price of wheat is governed by what the consumer will pay. The spread between the price of bread and of wheat has been abnormally wide in the past, but it is evident that it is being regulated, due largely to the Pool's control over supplies, as we find the price of bread has been practically stable in London for some time past even with the wide fluctuations in wheat during 1926. Let us not forget that the sources of supply are numerous, as are also the possibilities of expansion of production. And the uses of substitutes under the stimulus of rising prices are so unlimited that permanent control of any market anywhere for any kind of farm commodity is impossible.

As far as price-raising is concerned, we cannot hope to do much more than stop the present system of reckless marketing by the individual shipper, which has been the cause of breaking prices at certain seasons to levels much below wheat's actual true value. This can be, and is being done through the Pool's control of supplies and regulation of movement of the supplies to the consuming market.

It is surely possible to get a good price for growers and still not make the consumer suffer. This is self-evidently practical when you consider that the price of bread in Europe has fluctuated only a fraction in comparison to the fluctuations in wheat during the past five years. We must remember that the consumer is our final customer and raising of the price of wheat should not be directed against him. Our chief aim should be to market our commodities judiciously so that the consuming market is not asked to absorb more wheat than it needs, and in this way tend for higher prices and for stabilized markets without actually making the consumer suffer.

### DELEGATION TO STUDY CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

As a move toward developing an educational policy along co-operative lines in the Province, a delegation of five Alberta men, including Dr. D. A. McGibbon of the Department of Economics, University of Alberta; J. R. Love, M.L.A., and A. Scott of the Provincial Dairy Pool; A. B. Claypool of the Livestock Pool and D. M. Malin of the Egg and Poultry Pool, will attend an institute of co-operative economics at the Northwestern University Chicago, during the first week of July.

This action was decided on at a meeting of the trustees of the wheat board surplus fund, who include Hon. George Hoadley, Dr. McGibbon, Norman S. Clarke and Ben Plumer, as it was felt that profitable use of this unexpended fund might be made in paying the cost of sending this delegation which will obtain valuable information to be used in further solving Alberta's co-operative marketing problems. The information brought back by these men will be made available to those in the Province who are interested in securing further education along co-operative lines.

### Was From "Alberta Farmer"

In our last issue we quoted an article on page 14 under the heading "Observer's Observations on the Wheat Pool." This was attributed in error to the *Alberta Farm Journal*. The article by "Observer" was of course from the *Alberta Farmer*.

### MACLEOD CONVENTION JULY 18th

To all U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals in the Macleod Federal Constituency:

The Annual Convention of the Macleod Federal Constituency Association will be held in the Town Hall of Macleod on Monday, July 18th at 1 p.m. sharp. Representation will be based on one delegate for each 10 members or major portion thereof. All Locals are asked to have a full representation and as many others as can come are urged to do so.

G. G. Coote, M.P. will give his report on the activities of the last session and reports of the expenses of the last campaign will be presented to the meeting.

If you have any resolutions you want brought before the next U.F.A. Convention have your Local send them in for discussion.

HUGH F. SPENCER, *Secretary.*

## Co-operatives United With Unions Against Government Attack

(Co-operative News Service)

The British co-operative movement has thrown its full support to the trade unions in resisting the Government's Trade Unions Bill, which would cripple the trade unions, limit the rights of civil servants to organize and deprive the Labor Party of much of its financial support from the unions. So drastic has been the Government's attack that it has united the whole British labor movement as seldom before, and has brought the co-operatives to realize that they must stand by the unions or themselves go down to defeat with the rest of the labor movement. The central board of the Co-operative Union has decided that the whole strength of the co-operative movement is to be used in the campaign against the bill, and that the movement will work with the Labor Party and the Trades Union Congress to this end. The following resolution was adopted unanimously:

"The central board of the Co-operative Union, having examined the Trades Disputes and Trade Unions Bill, is of the opinion that the bill is designed to interfere with the legitimate functions of trade unions in their efforts to maintain for their members a reasonable standard of living; and if the bill is allowed to become law it will imperil the foundations upon which associated democracy has been built up in this country. The central board of the Co-operative Union condemns the bill on the ground that:

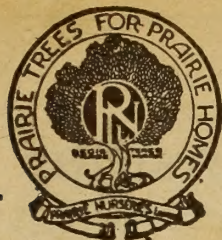
"(a) It discriminates unfairly between combinations of workmen and employers to the serious disadvantage of the former.

"(b) That it destroys the principle of majority government in the democratic organization of the workers by seeking to prevent the collective subscriptions of democracy for political purposes, and by so doing it perpetuates and accentuates the advantages of the capitalist parties who obtain their funds from wealthy subscribers.

"(c) It represents an unwarranted interference with the civic rights of civil servants.

"The central board of the Co-operative Union desires to warn co-operators that the capitalist interests that have demanded this bill from the Government are the same business and political interests that are striving to hamper the legitimate development of co-operation, and therefore calls upon co-operators to assist the trade unions in every possible way to defeat this reactionary measure."





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Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example, "A. J. Smith has 2,000 bushels of Oats for sale." contains 10 words. Be sure to give your correct name and address. Do not have any replies sent to U.F.A. Central Office. Name and address will be counted as part of the advertisement and must be paid for at the same rate. All advertisements will be classified under the heading which applies most nearly to the article advertised. Orders for classified advertisements must be accompanied by cash, and must reach us at least eight days in advance of dates of publication, which are the 1st and 15th of each month. Cancellations must also reach us eight days in advance.

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**FOR SALE—PUREBRED DUROC PIGS, FEBRUARY** March and April litters. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. L. Gray, Millet, Alta.

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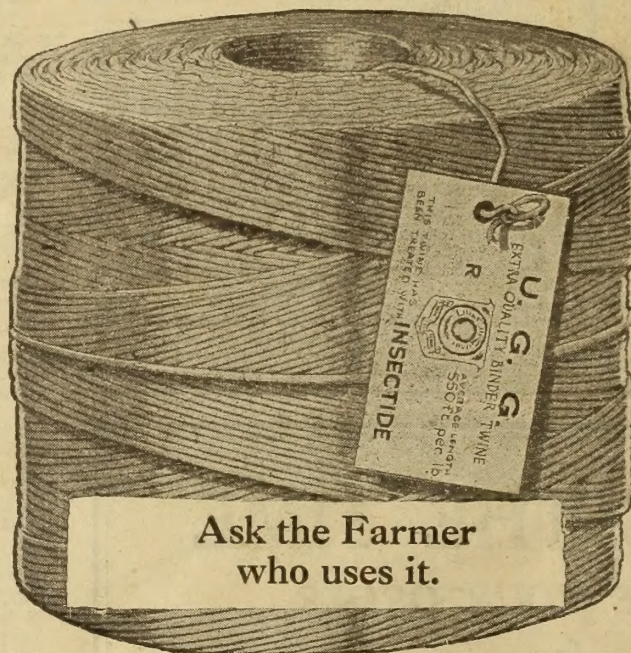




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